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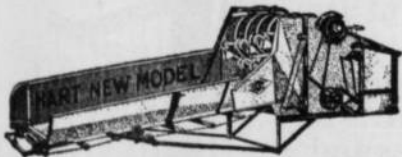
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News of Battle

Preliminary formalities have been completed and the fight is on

By GRANT DEXTER

OTTAWA.—Two governments defeated: parliament guillotined; a semi-potent government in office, denied the power to make appointments and apply policies; the public service dependent upon an illegal use of governor-general's warrants:—these are the chief factors in a political situation without precedent in the annals of British parliamentary government.

Canada's fifteenth parliament, born on October 29, 1925, after sitting nearly 200 days and uttering more than 3,000,000 words, died in convulsions on July 2, 1925—the first one-session parliament since Confederation.

Six weeks from now, on September 14, the electors of Canada will cause to be born the sixteenth parliament of Canada. Pending the arrival of that parliamentary infant, it will be well to refrain from prophesy—just as wise persons refrain from naming the baby until it has arrived.

So far, the campaign has scarcely begun. The party leaders have delivered their "keynote" speeches, although neither of them succeeded in hitting his "concert pitch." Both will improve as the campaign proceeds, and along towards the middle of August the country will be receiving the full measure of their oratory.

Party Strategists at Work

It is not yet possible to identify, with certainty, the chief issues upon which the election will be decided. However, it is clear that these issues, whatever they may be, will arise out of the session of parliament that ended July 2. In these last few days, the time honored technique of parliamentary warfare broke down. Governments, oppositions and independent members were no longer able to make their decisions with the far-sighted detachment which freedom from hurry confers. Governments changed policies, which had been evolved gradually over a long period of years, upon five minutes' notice.

Party leaders were no longer able to consult the political oracles before committing themselves; neither could they adopt the more modern method of sending up a few trial balloons to disclose which way the air currents in the upper strata of editorial opinion were moving. It nearly always happens, now-a-days, that political leaders, about to commit their parties to a new policy, have the announcement made through the press in the form of rumor. Thereupon the editors take their pens in hand and praise the projected policy or damn it. In this way political leaders can both have their cake and eat it.

However, in the dramatic finale of the last session there was no time for these artful "soundings." Leaders had to discard the old technique: they had to come down into the arena, choose their position without a moment's delay, and fight. They had to watch the swaying battle front of debate with the keen, tireless eyes of a general whose life depends upon his vigilance. When their judgment told them that the day was theirs, they figuratively, folded up their spy-glass and, like the Duke of Wellington at Waterloo, ordered the whole line to advance.

Mr. King's "come back" will cause more wonder as the event recedes. It seemed as though he had taken a magic potion. His debating arms were lengthened, he seemed able to elude the Tory defences and strike at will. The House of Commons will never witness a more

curious scene than the one in which, a few days after his fall from power, Mr. King made each one of the "shadow" ministers stand up and declare whether or not he had taken the oath of office. They stood up like young pupils before a severe teacher. And during these proceedings, when his lambs were being shorn, Mr. Meighen paced about the corridors of parliament in an incoherent rage—so filled with anger as to be dumb.

Mr. King's career in the previous two or three months was an Iliad of blunders; his campaign in the last week was a succession of triumphs.

The order-in-council granting dissolution came with the suddenness of a lightning bolt; it had upon parliament the paralyzing, fatal effect of the headsman's axe upon his prisoner.

Vital Legislation Unfinished

Most of the important legislation of the session was awaiting merely the assent of the governor-general to become law.

These measures included: The Rural Credits Bill, the Soldier Settlers' Land Revaluation Bill, the Two-cent Postage Bill, the reduction in excise duty on automobiles.

The first two measures are of paramount importance to the prairie west. The Rural Credits Bill probably is the best measure of its kind which the West could expect from a federal parliament with a reactionary and big interest Senate. It went through, largely, because in the House of Commons, the Liberals desired Progressive support, while in the Senate the Tory majority were afraid to strangle it for fear of injuring Mr. Meighen's chances of detaching Progressives from the government. Such a situation may occur again in the next parliament, but history teaches us that it is not wise to pass up present opportunities in this field because of future prospects.

The Soldier Settlement Land Revaluation Bill was put through the Commons in the face of very consistent Conservative opposition, and this opposition probably would be quite strong enough to prevent a Conservative government from bringing in such a measure, if that party is returned to power.

As for the two-cent postage bill and the reduction of the excise duty on automobiles, both of these measures have been rescued from the junk heap. The Meighen government discovered that, under the Audit Act, the government had power to put into force any taxation reductions which had been approved by both houses of parliament. Accordingly this has been done.

Hudson Bay Railway Goes by Board

Liberal government placed in estimates vote of \$3,000,000, which passed first stages in the House of Commons despite strenuous opposition from the Conservatives of Ontario, Quebec, Maritimes, Alberta and British Columbia. Only the Manitoba Conservatives stood by railway, and since they represented about one-twentieth of their party, Mr. Meighen not being counted, because he took no part whatsoever, their support was negligible. However, sudden ending of the session brought these efforts to restart the work to nothing. The supply

Turn over to Page 34



He plays no favorites

News Note—Evidence in the customs enquiry showed that many of the big distillers and booze manufacturers donated to the campaign funds of both political parties.

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Issued on the First and Fifteenth of each Month

Owned and Published by the Organized Farmers

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Canada, for transmission as second-class mail matter. Published at 290 Vaughan Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

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Mankind and Its Food Supply

The world's increasing population will soon tax
Canada's food-producing powers to the limit
By R. D. COLQUETTE

A YEAR ago last winter I attended a convention of Agricultural Economists at Chicago. One afternoon we adjourned to take in a session of the American Statistical Association, which was meeting in a hotel across the street. The papers read that afternoon were all by outstanding authorities on the great questions of population increase and food supply.

There was a distinctly pessimistic tone about the discussion. The problem of mankind continuing to be able to feed itself was looked upon as an imminent one. Figures on population increases were given and charts presented to illustrate them. The food-

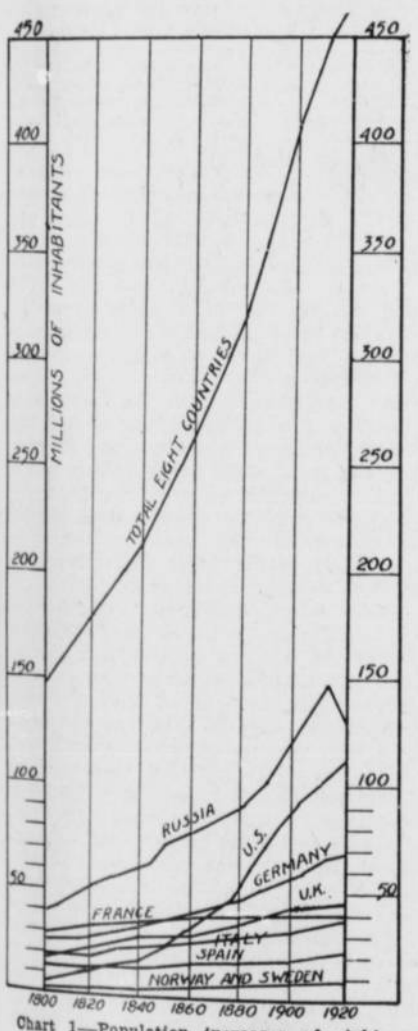


Chart 1—Population increases of eight countries
Adapted from U.S. 1920 Census Report.

producing potentialities of undeveloped agricultural lands the world over were surveyed. The conclusion was that within two or three generations the other half of mankind would have to do what one-half of it had been forced to do already, eliminate meat from its diet and live on vegetable foods. The world's population would have increased to such enormous proportions that no such wasteful method as swapping five pounds of grain with a hog for one pound of pork could be tolerated. These ideas were not promulgated by men who didn't know what they were talking about. They were authorities. As a Canadian, however, I confess that I did not share their pessimism. We have scores of millions of acres of virgin lands in this country. If the people persist in multiplying so rapidly that in a generation or two they will require the output of every acre of our productive soil there's nothing in it for us to worry about.

But leaving out of the question what will be the probable condition of affairs 75 years hence, and refusing to get excited over whether our great grandchildren will subsist on garden sass or T-bone steaks, let us try and get some idea of what it all means to this country, say the next quarter or third of a century. In discussing it let us not lose sight of the fact that the development of a country, provided it has relatively stable social and political conditions, is largely governed by world enveloping economic forces. And let us not forget that the greatest economic fact in history, from pre-Adamite times to the present moment, was and is this matter of food supply.

Some Agricultural History

Let us consider some recent agricultural history. We will only go back to the American Civil War. That wasn't so long ago. There are people in every community who remember it. During the four years of the Civil War agricultural prices rose at about the same rate and to just about the same height as they did during the four years of the Great War. In each case the five-year pre-war average is the basis used. There was, however, no post war boom. Immediately after the close of hostilities prices fell precipitously, losing about half the war time increase. Then a fluctuating decline set in. By 1878 the pre-war five-year average was reached. But prices did not stop there. They continued on their downward course till the middle nineties. Then they took a turn. For 18 years, or up to the outbreak of the World War, prices followed a fluctuating upward course. The war period carried them up to about double the pre-war five-year level. The post war boom carried them still higher. Then came the slump. The war ended eight years ago. As this is being written No. 1 northern wheat is \$1.60. Select bacon hogs are \$15. Cheese is between 17 and 18 cents per pound. These constitute four-fifths of our exports of foodstuffs. Contrast this with the period following the Civil War, when prices declined for 30 years.

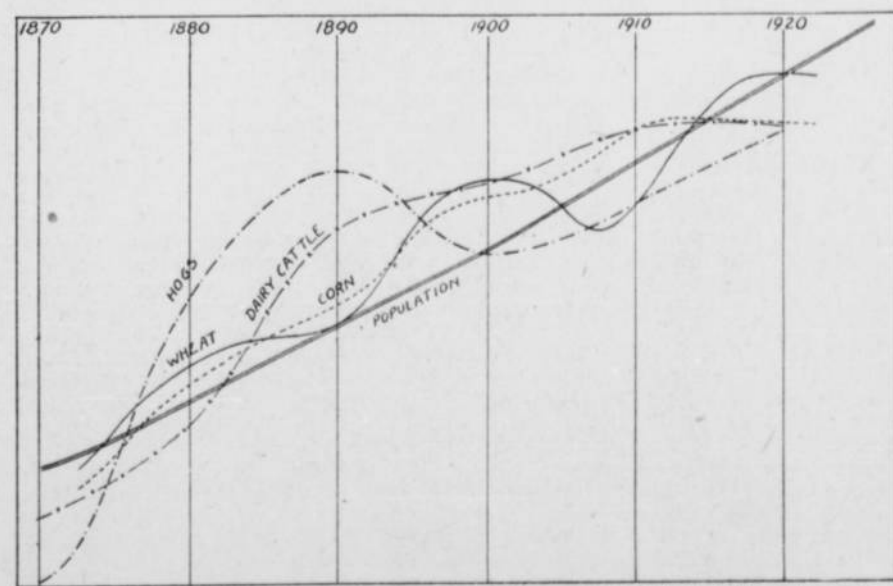


Chart 2—The increase of some food sources of U.S. compared with population increase
For many years food production increased faster than population. Now population is increasing faster than food supply.

There is a reason for the course prices have followed in the 61 years that have elapsed since Lee surrendered to Grant under the apple tree at Appomattox. After the close of hostilities the United States entered upon a period of rapid agricultural expansion. A reference to Chart 2 will show how rapid the expansion was. In the next 40 years the corn and wheat acreage nearly trebled. Hog production nearly doubled. Milch cows more than doubled. The cattle population of the country more than doubled. In 1860 there were 2,044,077 farms totalling 407,212,238 acres in the United States. In 1910 there were 6,361,502 farms totalling 878,798,325 acres. In 50 years the farm acreage increased by over 470,000,000 acres.

U.S. Doubled its Floor Space

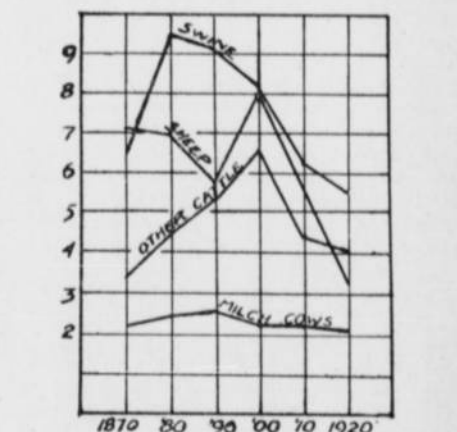
Following the civil war came the Homestead Act, and out across the prairies swept the disbanded armies of the North, their numbers augmented by the land hungry masses from Europe. Here they found an Empire already stoned and logged by nature and ready for the plow. Furthermore, and this is of tremendous importance, farm machinery was just becoming fully developed. Railways were pushed vigorously forward. This great tract of easily subdued land worked by machinery in the hands of vigorous young men soon began to turn out corn and wheat, hogs and steers at a rate unprecedented in all agricultural history. The food markets of the world were flooded by the inundating tide. The inevitable result followed. Live hogs in Iowa and Nebraska touched the \$2.00 mark. Corn was burnt for fuel. The lowest prices ever taken for farm products on this continent were taken by the farmers of Canada and the United States in the middle nineties.

Then a turn came. The population of the nations was all this time rapidly increasing. Consumers began to catch up on the farmers. Just how rapid this increase of population is few of us realize. It took mankind 6,000 years at the shortest estimate, several million years at the longest, to reach 850,000,000 souls. The world's popula-

tion was less than that in the year 1800 A.D. By 1900 it had reached a total of 1,700,000,000. In 100 years the increase was greater than it had been in all previous history. At the same rate of increase the globe will have at least 3,400,000,000 people by 2000 A.D. In 200 years the population will have quadrupled.

In 1800 the population of Europe was about 180,000,000. In 1916 it was 465,000,000. In addition Europe had sent forth streams of emigrants whose descendants numbered 185,000,000. People of European stocks at that time totalled 650,000,000. They had more than trebled in 116 years. In 1801 the British Isles had fewer than 16,000,000 people. Now they have nearly 49,000,000. From 1796 to 1913 Russia in Europe increased from 36,000,000 to 143,000,000. In the same period the population of Germany rose from 25,000,000 to 65,000,000. In 1870 when Grant's soldiers were getting nicely settled the population of the United States was less than 40,000,000. Now it is around 115,000,000. Take the eight countries referred to in Chart 1. In 1800 they had less than 150,000,000 people. In 1920 they had over 460,000,000.

These tremendous increases began to tell by 1897 and times began to brighten for the farmer. Everyone who reads this and whose memory goes back for 30 years doesn't have to be told about



In the United States meat animals, in proportion to population, are decreasing

it. They continued to improve until the outbreak of the war. During the 16 years from the turn of the farmer's fortune to the scrap of paper incident the United States greatly increased her agricultural output. Argentine became an important factor in wheat and corn exports. New Zealand dairying experienced tremendous development. Australia developed her frozen mutton and wheat exports. We all know what happened in Canada. Yet in spite of all these new developments times continued to improve for the farmer and now all our price comparisons hark back to 1913.

The conflict mixed everything up again. After the guns were silenced and the brief but hectic post war boom had run its course there was a short, sharp period of re-adjustment. But within six or seven years after the Kaiser got his hand in sawing stove-wood at Doorne, wheat was jumping around between \$1.50 and \$2.20 a bushel, hogs were \$12 to \$16 a hundred, live weight, and the farmers were paying off their mortgages. And in Western Canada the acreage of both wheat and coarse grains has been doubled since the outbreak of the war.

FUZZYFACE

A story of a dog and a mountain honeymoon

By VINGIE E. ROE

AUTHOR OF

*Val of Paradise, Tharon of Lost Valley,
The Heart of Night Wind, Etc.*

HE was lost on the city street, unmistakably and piteously lost. He ran this way and that among the thronging crowds that streamed up Market Street from the Ferry Building, his ridiculous whiskered nose now questing the thousand-scented wind, now trailing on the asphalt. His anxious brown eyes looked up into this face and that and nowhere was there a moment's time to spare for him, a hand that could or would reach down to his tawny head. Here and there was a heart that understood his plight and pitied but these were the working crowds, bound for the big stores, the wholesale and retail districts, and none among them could possibly succor a lost dog and keep his job.

Here and there a man noticed and appreciated his points, the bright tawny head, legs and breast, the iron-grey saddle, the fine half-terrier ears, the heavy muzzle well filled with bone up under the eyes, the short flag-tail that proclaimed like scare-head type his unconscious claim to Airedale perfection.

There was a collar on his neck, a good collar, made of fine leather and studded with a vanity of nickel spots, but the tag that should have identified him—that tiny tag that stands so tragically between canine safety and stark danger—had been lost or taken off.

It was early morning but he was thirsty, very thirsty. The night had been one long quest for food and water but he had found nothing. He was not used to cities. That was plain.

Now the swelling traffic worried him. He was not afraid. The sturdy and gallant heart beneath his grizzled coat was no kin to fear. But this everlasting stream that flowed and flowed and left no break that one might go safely through!

He got in people's way and some frowned and others gave him an impatient shove, and one big creature in overalls kicked him sharply in the ribs. He tumbled out of the way and made himself small against the face of the great building, but the stream was just as dense here, and there was only one way to go, so he got over at the pavement's edge and watched the changing and changeless mass of faces. The traffic-cop saw him and frowned. A street-cleaner snapped kindly fingers at him. He was more anxious than he had ever been in all his life before, sick with the utter desolation of the lost, and it spoke as plainly as words from his appealing dark eyes.

And then, all suddenly — Market Street is a sudden place, for meetings of long-separated friends, for good-bys and for accidents—all suddenly the long grey car came sliding with hushed and hooded mutter close to the curb to pass the safety zone. It was a huge car, a monster, low-slung and opulent, and it looked like a cross between an airship and a submarine in its suggestion of swooping flight and its self-effacing color. Its two occupants sat low in the pit, a man and a woman, and it was packed neatly and efficiently with the duffle of an outing trip.

The woman was a little thing with great beauty of face and form poorly concealed by her leather togs. A tip-tilted nose lifted itself above a bewitching red mouth—an imperious mouth with a short upper lip—and cool grey eyes looked out from a fringe of dusky lashes.

The man was different. He was big with the sliding muscular bigness that suggests perfect health and outdoor life, also slow and graceful movements. His mouth was whimsical and it had a flexible curve that could express great tenderness or a very quiet firmness. And the eyes above the freshly shaven cheeks were the most smiling and honest ones that you could find in a long day's journey—soft brown eyes with the little flecks of light in them.

As the grey monster muttered and crept slowly along the curb the two pairs of brown eyes met, fairly and squarely—met and clung with that

friends-at-first-sight knowledge that sometimes attends fortunate meetings of strangers.

"Hello, old boy," the man's eyes said, and

"Master!" the dog's eyes answered. Then the car drew away and rounded into the stream.

In the heart beneath the grey saddle a new sickness surged, a terrible panic of instant loss welled up. The bright and tragic eyes fixed on the disappearing car with overpowering despair and the Airedale slipped off the curb, in among the crowding wheels.

"By George, Helen," said the man uneasily, "I believe the little chap is lost."

"Perhaps," said the woman indifferently.

"It's a shame!"

"There are many lost dogs in a city, I fancy."

"Yes—but there's the pound-man, too. Poor chaps, they're out of luck here and no mistake."

The whistle of the traffic-cop cut sharp above the din and the grey racer slowed and stopped. In the moment's wait the man turned his head and looked back.

"By George!" he said again, softly, "he's coming, Helen! Sure as the world!"

And he was. Darting here and there, under wheels and hoofs, his streamline head lifted high to keep the grey car in sight—he had discarded scent entirely—the Airedale was coming pathetically fast amid the juggernauts.

The man tried to wait a bit but the whistle sounded and the stream behind tooted and he was forced to go on across the section.

Once on the other side he looked back again.

"Be careful, Dick!" the woman cried, "look where you're going!"

But the man swung in to the curb defiant of the stream.

As the car stopped he rose and searched the maelstrom anxiously.

Instantly he put his fingers to his lips and blew a call that cut high above the traffic roar—the unmistakable call of the man to the dog, the veritable secret speech of those who understand.

The Airedale heard it, caught sight of the grey car again, and leaped forward with renewed speed. He narrowly dodged a great team's hoofs, skimmed in before a truck, darted between the legs of a very respectable old man with side-whiskers, and with one long, well-calculated leap, landed on the running board of the grey monster. He looked up once into the man's glowing face, licked the swift hand that he dropped on his head and settled himself to the business of sticking on as the big car backed and drew out into the tide once more.

"Adopted us, by jingo!" crowed the man happily, "we're his from this second! We liked each other on sight!"

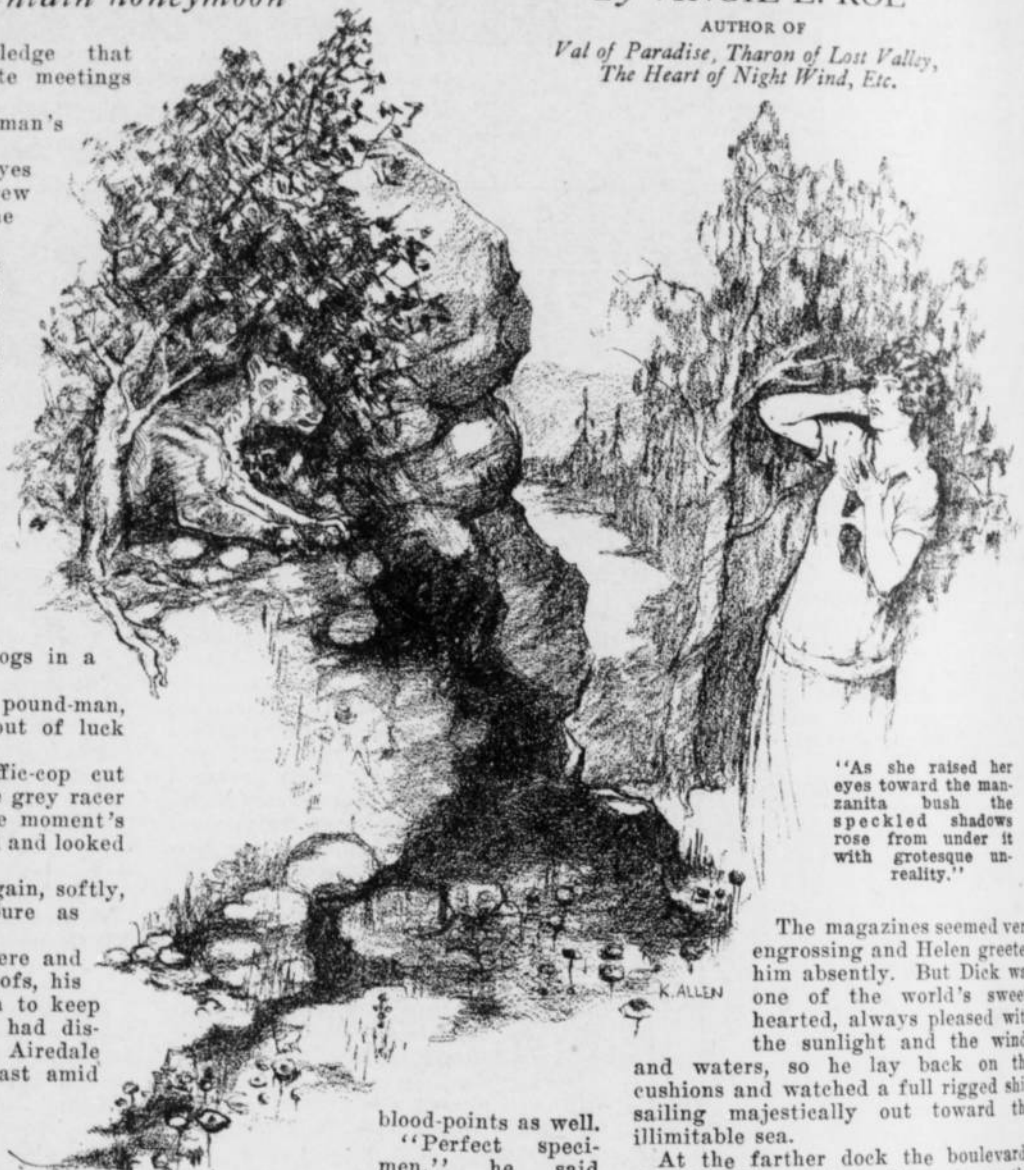
"What in the world will you do with him?" asked the woman coldly.

"Take him along. He's lost his master, that's plain, and he's just what we need on this trip. Makes it perfect."

"Our wedding trip?" she cried aghast. "I thought it was perfect as it was!"

"So it was and is, darling," said the man quickly. "But he's the—the cherry in the cocktail, let's say—the finishing touch, not absolutely necessary but effective."

It was not until they reached the ferry and were out in the beautiful blue-gray-and-opal runway to the world that lies at the city's fringe, bound across the bay for the boulevards and the far mountains to the north, that Dick had a chance to pow-wow with his new friend. Then he looked him over carefully for identification, and for



"As she raised her eyes toward the manzanita bush the speckled shadows rose from under it with grotesque unreality."

The magazines seemed very engrossing and Helen greeted him absently. But Dick was one of the world's sweet-hearted, always pleased with the sunlight and the winds

and waters, so he lay back on the cushions and watched a full rigged ship sailing majestically out toward the illimitable sea.

At the farther dock the boulevards that lay like ribbons flung across the smiling country, took them and the grey car and lured them north. There was a deal of power underneath the monster's hood and soon the ribbons were flowing backward and the sweet winds were blowing in their faces from the miles of blue flowers on either side.

They were young and very much in love and they were on their wedding journey. What more could a mortal ask? Dick took off his visored cap and drove with the sun on his fair hair, and he also opened his lips and sang in a very creditable tenor.

He was so happy that there seemed no care anywhere in all the earth. But Helen cast a sideglance at the grey dog sitting so sedately on the wide running board, and it was venomous, if one might use so harsh a word in connection with one so small and beautiful.

At Sacramento the monster riders housed and the leather-clad riders bloomed into conventional garments, to dine and see a play and stay till sunup again. And Fuzzyface was quartered in the great hotel's basement with a bed and all canine comforts.

The dawn saw them on the roads again, for they were real folk who loved the open land.

North again they swept, past towns and along the deep river, and the great valley of the Sacramento narrowed its majestic sweep with the mountains marching in on either side.

At Redding they left the railroad and turned into the west.

For a little while they hugged the river, narrowed too, and grown vastly clearer, more swift, and then they began to climb into the virgin hills. Up and over the Shasta Divide they went, past ancient mines and decaying road-houses, and finally into the enchanted country of the Trinities.

Ah, the Trinities! Still, hushed, waiting, cool with the winds from their eternal snows, sweet with the rush of waters. Deer watched them from hidden nooks on the vast slopes and strange flowers bloomed on the mountain's breast that rose within hand's reach beyond the cutout roads. On

Turn over to Page 23

An Englishman Who Stayed

*John Grover, of Birnie, winner of the second prize
in The Guide's homestead experience contest
tells of life in Manitoba in 1878*

ON May 3, 1850, the son of an under-gardener, in the town of Aylesbury, Bucks, England, I first saw the light. When I was about seven years old, my father got a better job as head gardener at Wembley Park Gardens, and I got my four years' schooling at Harrow-on-the-Hill, putting in the holidays at leading the horses on the hay-wagon at sixpence per day, with a half-pint of beer three times a day, board at home.

In September, 1862, my father got me a job as errand boy in London. My schooling was done and my education started. My hours as errand boy were 7 a.m. to 9 p.m., except the shop kept open till 10 p.m. Fridays, and 12 p.m. Saturdays. Wages for two years, one-and-sixpence per week, then a raise of sixpence per week for one-and-half years with board. Out of the wages I provided clothes and washing. My mother washing six aprons, four collars, four shirts and two pair of socks every two weeks for me gratis, which I walked home for, about 4 miles the round trip. After three-and-half years at that place I got a job behind the counter at five shillings per week and board, and at the age of 19, was getting 12 shillings, but getting tired of city life, and, incidentally, getting a little horse-sense knocked into me.

Savings Put Into Steerage Ticket

I saved money enough to buy a steerage ticket for Quebec, and after a rough voyage of 134 days, landed at Point Levi, April 27, 1870. Price of ticket, five guineas, about \$26. Proceeded next day to Montreal. I got a job next day as a carpenter's laborer at 20c per hour.

In the spring I got a letter from a chum who worked in the same shop as I did when I left, saying he was coming out on the Caspian, so I chucked my job and went down to Quebec and met him. We put in a week around Quebec, four days at Montreal, five days around Toronto, trying to get work on a farm. Every farmer we approached would look us over and then cheerfully remark, "Just out, eh! Guess we'll manage to pull through somehow without hiring." This, in view of the fact that our funds being about done, made us feel rather cheery, eh, what? At last we saw a poster calling for 500 men to work on a new railroad out of Barrie to Orillia, signed Ginty & Co. Got a pass to Barrie, started work at \$1.25 per day, board \$3.00 per week, five miles east of Barrie, for sub-contractor Jack Weir. When we had worked about six weeks the gang (33) wanted some money, so Jack Weir said he would go in to the office on Saturday and get a month's pay for all hands. He went alright but has not come back yet, and we were \$18 in debt for board, but my chum got bit worst of all. Jack Weir got him to let him have his watch on the Thursday previous on trial, and he would give him a dollar more than my chum paid for it if it suited him. Some of the lads went to Barrie on Sunday, but couldn't find anyone. On Monday morning we all went into town. The men in Ginty's office told us Jack Weir had got all the money coming to him and could do nothing for us. One of the men then said that perhaps they would give us our dinner, but the office boss said, "There's a hotel across the street, but you'll have to pay your own bill."

After dark some of the gang went to the gravel pit at Kempenfeldt, and there were four trucks partly loaded and four empty ones there, and after a lot of pulling, and pushing, and straining, got the trucks moved down to the end of the steel, laid some ties

across a narrow culvert there, got two trucks across, lifted the ties, dumped the next truck in the creek and upset the others over the side of the dump, and so ended our first job in the banner province of the Dominion.

Our next job was to dig ditches and stumps, to pay our board bill, and after that I hired with a farmer till freeze-up for \$10 per month, on condition that he taught me to sharpen a



Mr. Grover's house on his farm near Birnie, Man. Right: John Grover, hale and hearty and on the job at 76 years of age.



scythe, mow hay, cradle grain, make bands to tie sheaves and plow with

oxen. He religiously kept his part of the bargain, for he gave me all the practice and rehearsals I could stand, but I was young and wiry, and when through with him, I could get the highest wages going.

Canada Draws Me Again

Near spring a farmer came to the bush where I was working and after sizing me up offered me \$7.00 for half month to cut cordwood for him. When spring opened I hired with my old boss for seven months at \$18 per month. In the fall, getting a bit homesick thinking I had enough of Canada, I bought a ticket from Barrie to Liverpool, \$35. In the following five months I learned more of my native land than I had learned all the rest of my life. My cash about done, I got a job as a gentleman's servant till I saved enough to come back to my old boss in Ontario.

About 1875 I got acquainted with

"the only girl," a farmer's daughter, and grand-daughter of a U. E. Loyalist. She had an idea that good men were scarce down there, and I had no notion of contradicting her. With her parents' consent we got married and started up on a small rented farm of 18 acres. As Robbie Burns says, "the best laid plans of mice and men, gang aft a-gley," as on June 22 my potatoes were frozen down. We then thought we would try Manitoba.

So on March 16, 1878, with a team of French-Canadian horses, a wagon, about 150 pounds of salt pork, a few tools and some clothing and \$165 cash, leaving my wife and two kiddies with her parents, I drove into Barrie, paid \$12 fare to Hamilton, where I had agreed with two other men to join them, and together would hire a car from there to Fisher's Landing, Minn. The cars, on arrival at Windsor, were loaded on a big ferry boat crossing the Detroit river into Detroit, then we had to declare our stuff before the American consul.

Arriving at Chicago after a slow trip we were run into the stock yards and hung up there nearly 24 hours.

Where the West Began

On the run from St. Paul to Glyndon Junction we had another intermission. One of the cars developing a hot-box and the car started to burn before the train men noticed it. The train was stopped till they got it cooled off, then went on slowly to the first siding, where the damaged car was cut out and left behind, this delay making us too late for the boat at Fisher's Landing, so had to wait there for the next boat which left the following day about four o'clock for Winnipeg.

I arrived at Winnipeg about midnight, March 31, and on going to the boat office found that a grain sack, in which I had two bridles, wagon-box rods and coupling irons, draw-bolt, hand-saw, hammer, monkey-wrench and a few other tools, was missing. I wired to Emerson and a reply came stating, "Grain sack was taken off the boat there, present whereabouts unknown." The next problem was how to make up the deficiency in fare as agent would not release my stuff till paid in full, but he finally agreed to let me take some of the salt pork and peddle it till I made up the shortage, and in this way I put in about five hours selling pork at 12½c per pound. This was April 1, 1878, and as I tramped the muddy streets of Winnipeg, I said to myself, this is April

fool's day, and I guess about the biggest fool in Winnipeg today is standing right here in my shoes. My early training as errand boy in old London helped me out. I sold enough to replace what I had lost at Emerson, when Jack Honeyman, who loaded his car at Hamilton on the same train, offered me \$20 for the pork I had left, if I would take it to his brother at Riding Mountain, where I was heading to locate a homestead near a friend who had come out the year before. This cleared up that little crisis, and, incidentally, I might add, on that same day our second child was born, with no home to go to.

I got packed up Saturday night and was a short way along Portage Avenue next morning when a man hailed me, "Hello, where you going?"

"Riding Mountain," I said.

"Just come down from there," says he. "You come down to the Orillia house with me; my brother, Dick, is down there and if you'll take his trunk and a breaker I'm going to buy here, at Ashdown's, up as far as Mooney's, I'll give you \$5.00." Not knowing or caring where Mooney's might be as I had but 65c left, I was not long in grabbing it.

Well, the three of us started on our 125-mile trip right after dinner. We were advised to keep up on the river bank as being the best trail, and the first creek we came to had no bridge. Got into the creek alright, but the channel being about three feet wide at the foot of the banks the front wheels made a pretty neat fit, consequently, the horses couldn't take it out, so took them off the tongue, got out a logging chain and tried them at the point of the tongue with no better success. We then carried everything out of the wagon up to top of bank, when all hands pushing together and the horses pulling their share, up goes the empty wagon with a bounce. After loading up, and having made one-and-a-half miles we saw a big prairie fire ahead of us making for five big hay stacks, but by the time we reached them the fire had got them going. We picked out a thin place in the fire where the hay had been cut and trotted the horses over the burnt ground round by the stacks and took all the hay we needed for ourselves and horses for feed and bedding, and put in a very comfortable night.

My Jumping Off Place

It had been an unusually mild winter, very little snow, and we drove through two more prairie fires before reaching Portage la Prairie. From there west, the going was heavier, as the frost was coming out of the ground pretty fast in the middle of the day. However, we got to the Snake Creek settlement, Friday evening, five and one-half days from Winnipeg, and we were very fortunate, as the Honeyman's who left Winnipeg at noon, April 3, two days later, with the frost coming out of the ground, and the weather turning a bit stormy, were three weeks making the same trip. I then tramped, land hunting, two days. Ten miles north I picked my present homestead and pre-emption. The land office being located at Portage la Prairie, about 75 miles east, I left my team working at Snake Creek, and with two loaves of bread and about four pounds of pemican, started for Portage la Prairie.

Going through Pine Creek woods April 12, I was overtaken by a heavy fall of soft snow and being confused among the wood trails took the wrong one, and on coming to the creek, which was in flood and no bridge in sight, I hunted around till I saw a tree uprooted that had fallen across the creek and started to cross by it. Got out among the limbs when the butt end tore loose and in I went. I scrambled out and shook myself. When I got on the east side of the bush I saw a smoke about a quarter-mile off and made for it and was welcomed by Alex. Edgar. He gave me dry clothes till my own got dry and made me a good dinner.

Made my entry for homestead April

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The Canadian-born family of Mr. and Mrs. Grover, photographed in 1895

Our Fur Harvest

By ROBERT G. HODGSON
Editor Fur Trade Journal of Canada

THE fur trade of Canada—the silver fox farming industry—fur farming in general: these are still looked upon by the average person as being small indeed to agricultural industries in general. But when one considers the revenue produced in this way, even the most pessimistic will feel that after all, the fur trade of Canada is something to be considered.

Canada is now the largest producer of raw furs in the world. In 1920, the year of highest prices we touched over \$20,000,000 in the value of our output. Even with the lower scale of prices prevailing in 1924, the last year of record, our raw fur income was \$15,643,000. In the same year 5,714 silver fox pelts sold for \$620,810.

Of late years Western Canada has come to play a very important part in Canada's fur trade—both in the production of raw furs and in the raising of fur-bearing animals. During 1923-24 Manitoba produced in raw furs close to \$2,000,000, or to be exact \$1,908,354;



This young beaver in Mr. Hodgson's arms, seems perfectly domesticated

Saskatchewan, \$1,928,914, and Alberta, \$1,970,013. These figures include pelts sold from fur farms.

"Well," you may say, "if those figures are all true, the fur industry is of considerable importance to Canada."

The Trapper's Contribution

Let us now consider some of the detail entering into the securing of these furs.

Despite the increased interest in fur farming and the growth year by year of this industry, the mainstay of the fur industry in furs apart from animals such as muskrats, is the professional trapper. Muskrats thrive wherever there is water and vegetation, but the more valuable animals, the marten, fisher, beaver, otter, and such animals thrive only in the north country where they are still undisturbed by civilization.

The northern trapper, of necessity, goes in early in the season—usually the fore part of September, for there is much work to be done previous to the opening of the season of trapping, and he must have his grounds selected, his cabins up, etc., before winter arrives. As it often freezes up there about October 1, and as many trappers go in by canoe, it is necessary that they arrive before the rivers are frozen, and the only means of travel cut off.

Of course, there are resident trappers, but they are in the minority, for trappers are a class of wanderers and are to be found here one season and many miles away the next. They are after all the money there is to be made from trapping, and to go where the animals are the most plentiful, and as animals are scarce in one locality and plentiful in an-

other, the reason for continually moving around is easily apparent.

Travel in the North

As a rule the trapper going into the north ships part of his outfit, the most important part such as the canoe, traps, guns, etc., to the last stop before entering into the wilds, and there outfits properly with all supplies necessary for about a nine months' stay in the wilderness. This saves a lot of freight and bother. The canoe, the usual method of transportation, is then loaded, and the trapper or trappers, as the case may be, strike out for their grounds, perhaps travelling weeks before they arrive. They have a small tent under which they sleep nights, and in which they stay when the weather is too rough to travel. Some trappers wait until the snow has arrived and then go in by dog team, while still others take dogs with them by canoe.

The Indian trapper who is a permanent resident of the country usually has numerous, half-starved dogs which he uses as sleigh dogs for hauling him around on the trap lines. Where the trapping grounds cannot be reached by water the trapper must pack his outfit in on his back. This is some chore and needless to say it is done only when necessary.

Arrived at their destination or what they had hoped would be their destination, they may find that there are not sufficient fur-bearing animals there to make it worth their while to stay, due to the grounds having been trapped over and the supply of animals depleted the previous season; or perhaps the animals have migrated or a disease has struck them. Or it may be that there are trappers on the ground already and in such a case the last ones there have to move on and find other grounds.

When a certain trapping ground shows signs of depletion, the professional trapper of the industrious type may, after the season on this ground is over, spend the following summer cruising about the north country in search of new grounds—a "fur pocket" as it is called. It may be up around James or Hudson Bay, or way west in the Mackenzie River section. If he is fortunate he may be able to make a find that will yield him six or seven thousand dollars the first year.

Preliminaries

Once the grounds have been selected the first thing necessary is the cabin. The home cabin is built first, this being the main and largest building. Building these cabins of logs is no cinch, and it requires a great deal of hard work to accomplish it. Tools in the nature of saws, axes, adzes, etc., are packed in

the outfit and with the aid of these the trapper can construct quite an up-to-date home. One sees in the north some very fine buildings of this type, considering that the trappers are able to take in only those tools which are actually necessary. They even have windows in them now, using block mica for this purpose, which has been later cut into sheets.

In addition to the home cabin, there is the fur shed to be built where all the furs are stored, and enough wood cut to last well on into the winter, or

if they have the time, right through the winter. It is then necessary to begin building the other cabins along the trap line. The length of the trap line varies with the locality, the trappers, etc., but quite often it is a hundred miles long.

Along this line will be located several smaller cabins, each a day's journey from the other. Food as a rule is kept in each cabin. These are known as caches. The honesty of the men of the north is well known, and while there is a free masonry that permits of one trapper helping himself to another's supplies in case of dire need, they are seldom known to steal from each other.

The smaller cabins along the line enable the trapper to cover his line and have a place to stop and rest and eat at the end of each day. Some trappers have only one cabin, others one or two, and still others as many as five or even more. It all depends on the ground to be covered, and the condition of the country. Not long ago we ran across an old trapper who had his grounds near the head waters of the Peace River. He went up early in the fall, the first of September, and came back in June. He had five shanties or cabins on his ground, each cabin a day's journey from the other. He started out each Monday morning and managed to cover his grounds in a week, getting back to the home cabin on Saturday. He kept food, blankets and wood at each cabin.

It is usually necessary to blaze a trail along the trap line, for once winter has set in and obliterated all marks on land that formerly made the grounds familiar, one needs a guide to follow, when travelling the great white wastes.

Local Food Supply Important

Once the cabins have been erected, fuel laid in and all necessary preparations made for the long cold spell, it is necessary to get out and rustle some food, for the trapper can take in only



The author, with an enormous black bear which fell to his rifle

a small amount of the food actually required, the supplies brought in being flour and others of a kind one cannot secure away from civilization; he must depend on Nature and the wilderness to supply the most of his food. To this end the trapper usually tries to secure a moose, a deer, caribou, or even a bear, and failing one of these large animals must depend on ducks and geese early in the season, and later on, rabbits, fish, etc.

The Changing Seasons

About the middle of October, or perhaps the first of November, the trapper will begin his trapping operations. His most valuable catch is usually made between November and Christmas, but it sometimes happens that conditions for taking the animals remain good right up through January and February. The minks, weasels, martens, fishers, lynxes, wolves, foxes, otter, etc., are the animals taken at this time, they being the chief valuable fur-bearers of the north country. After November first, these animals are all fully prime in the north and at their best; therefore the most valuable. As the season advances into January, what with the extreme cold weather and the deep snow, these animals become less active and are harder to trap; then, too, the trapper has a big time keeping his traps above the snow—and so there is always a period when the fur catch is very light. It is at this time that a special effort is made to poison wolves and to take lynx in snares.

The cold weather and the deep snows cause game, on which these animals feed, to become scarce, and while wolves are very cautious animals at all times, they yield more readily to poison baits, because they are very greedy animals. The lynx is not a very cunning animal at any time, but the snares are especially adapted for use when the snows are deep, for they set high above the ground and are never snowed under as traps would be.

Along in February and March, winter begins to show signs of relenting; the storms are not so severe; the weather moderates somewhat and the trapper works hard on the line, for he is now having his last run of the season on the fully prime, valuable animals. The fishers, martens, foxes, and such other animals as I have mentioned, along about this time begin to show signs of losing their prime quality, and once they begin to shed their fur the pelts rapidly lose their value.

But with the coming of spring comes also the trapping of two other animals—the muskrat and the beaver. These animals are not fully prime until the spring months, so the trapper generally does not bother much with them until along in March when they begin their "running" or breeding season, and are then more easily taken than at any other time in the whole



Homeward bound

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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

Organization - Education - Co-operation
Equal Rights to All and Special Privileges to None

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VOL. XIX WINNIPEG, AUGUST 1, 1926 No. 21

The Election Outlook

The general election has been set for September 14, and the people of Canada will have a few weeks in which to decide how to mark their ballots. Mr. Meighen is bidding for support on the ground that the Customs Scandal demonstrates the inefficiency of the King government and the necessity of putting a capable and honest government into office. He pooch-poochs the constitutional question and declares there is no constitutional issue. Mr. Meighen's policy is pretty clear cut. If he is returned to power with a substantial majority, he will increase the protective tariff, and, consequently, increase the cost of living. He will abolish the Crow's Nest Pass agreement on grain and the farmers will pay higher freight rates. The attitude of his party is against the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway, and is not in favor of the reform of the Senate. Mr. Meighen does not favor proportional representation nor the transferable vote. There is no likelihood that he will provide any satisfactory system of agricultural credit. This is what may be expected if Mr. Meighen is returned to power.

In the election campaign last year Mr. King boldly sought to bribe the electors of Western Canada to throw out the Progressives and elect Liberals in their places, making lavish promises of what he would give in return. But Mr. King was only partially successful in his attempt to bribe the prairie electorate, and found that he could retain the premiership only with substantial support from the Progressives. What was the result? Mr. King and his government made the only honest attempt during the four-and-a-half years of their administration to carry out the Liberal policy which they had wantonly violated during the previous parliament. In other words, Mr. King realized that he had to get down to brass tacks and quit the wavering, shifting policy which marked his last administration. So long as he pursued that policy he had ample support from the Progressives.

But along came the Customs Scandal. It was one of the grossest cases of maladministration ever disclosed. Mr. King lacked the backbone and courage to deal with the situation in an honorable and business-like manner. He sought to whitewash the record of his colleagues. The Liberal members stood by him manfully, even the Liberal members from the prairie obeyed the demand from the party whip, instead of declaring for clean, honest administration. Of course, Mr. King tells us that he will clean up the whole dirty mess, but that he proposes to go about it in his own way. He is righteously indignant that any person would even suggest that he would condone wrong doing even within his own party. But Mr. King is the type of leader who does not know what he is going to do today, tomorrow or the next day. His idea of stable government as demonstrated by his four years in office means that if he is returned to power with a clear majority over all other parties, he will continue to violate party pledges and will whitewash wrong

doing in his own party. Mr. King is the biggest load the Liberal party has to carry.

Looking over the whole situation, Mr. Meighen's only hope of being returned to power is that he can capture a goodly number of seats in Quebec or in the prairie provinces. Mr. King's only hope of a clear majority is that the people in the prairie provinces have lost confidence in the Progressives and have decided to vote Liberal. Consequently, there is good reason to believe that here in the prairie provinces will be settled the type of government that will result from the election.

Both the old parties are bidding for a return to the old two-party system, and, naturally, the Progressive group comes in for a good deal of discussion and criticism upon its actions in the recent session. There is no doubt whatever that the performance of the Progressive group—if with its various divisions and dissensions it can be called a group—was not all that could have been expected or hoped for. Yet it must be admitted that the legislative program of the last session, so far as it went, was about the best that has been brought before parliament for many a day. Furthermore, it cannot be gainsaid that it was the presence of the Progressives and the absolute need of Progressive support which compelled the government to make its legislative program as good as it was.

While there is a great deal to be said in favor of stable government, and there is something to be said for the two-party system in Canada, the record of the last 25 years demonstrates beyond a shadow of doubt that the old two-party system does not provide the highest type of government. It tends to reduce the individual member to a rubber stamp and to elevate leadership to heroic proportions in the development of one-man government. In the customs enquiry evidence it was brought out under oath, that both the Liberal and Conservative parties were accepting campaign fund contributions from the big liquor manufacturers. It is known today that both are seeking contributions from interests who have received or want special privileges from the government. It is impossible for any party to give clean, honest, wholesome administration under such circumstances.

It is an old statement and contains a great deal of truth, that the standard of government never rises higher than the moral standards of the people. There is another old truth which says that the people get as good government as they deserve. There never was a greater opportunity in Canada for the highest type of public service to be rendered in parliament by members who are not hide-bound partisans, but free to deal with questions upon their merits. A group of members free from party dictation, even though its numbers may not be large, can force the attention of parliament and of the country to vital national problems and reforms that are neglected by both old parties. Can anyone imagine either one of the old parties attempting to investigate campaign fund scandals when both of them are tarred with the same stick? Can anyone imagine either one of the old parties attempting to reform the Senate so long as they can use it for their own partisan purposes? These are but two illustrations of the opportunities for independent thought in parliament.

The prospect that the election results will be decided largely by the people on the prairies carries with it a heavy responsibility. If the electors send down to Ottawa hide-bound members of either of the old parties they are contributing to the old-fashioned type of government. If, on the other hand, they elect men of outstanding ability, character and integrity, who are not tied down to obey the party whip, they

are contributing to independence of thought in parliament and better government. There is no good reason whatever why our members of parliament, whether Liberal, Conservative or Progressive, should be mere rubber stamps and vote as they are told to vote by the party whip. But it takes a man of strong character to stand out for the right against the majority of his party. We have that type of men in other walks of life and we need them in parliament. The other type are better left at home.

There is no prospect of any third group in parliament having strength to carry on the government. Such a group might, however, be a most vital factor in influencing the course of legislation and the character of administration. If that group were composed of men of ability and character, with an eye single to the welfare of the country, playing no party politics and seeking no personal advantage, it would be the outstanding influence in parliament.

Another \$37,000,000 Shower

The second interim payment of 20 cents a bushel made by the wheat pools on July 24, resulted in another \$37,000,000 financial shower all over the prairies, which was participated in by some 125,000 farmers. The distribution of this huge sum of money is bound to give a very decided stimulus to business not only in this country but all over Canada.

With two interim payments now made, totalling \$1.40 per bushel for 1 Northern wheat, and a final payment yet to be made about September 1, the members of the pools will receive a very substantial figure for the 1925 crop. It can hardly be expected that the final payment will be as large as the final payment last year which amounted to 11 cents per bushel. However, we expect the prediction we made in March, that the final pool price would be somewhere between \$1.40 and \$1.50 for 1 Northern, will be about correct, and we expect it will be nearer \$1.50 than \$1.40. The coarse grain pools are making no interim payment at the present time, but it is expected that they will be closed for the year and the final payment made some time during August.

The wheat pools have announced the same initial payments for the 1926 crop as prevailed for the 1925 crop, namely, \$1.00 per bushel for wheat. Prices are ruling strong and the prospects seem to indicate a good price for the coming crop.

The Constitutional Issue

The Manchester Guardian, which stands in the very front rank of English-speaking journalism, on July 9, has the following article on the Canadian situation:

Lord Byng may be freely acquitted of any desire to play that Cromwellian part in Canadian parliamentary affairs with which the more extreme criticism in Canada has credited him. But by refusing a dissolution on the advice of his premier he has created a very awkward precedent. Recent instances of this course by the representative of the Crown are confined to the Australian States and the Canadian provinces. The Dominions themselves claim in this matter to follow the precedent of British parliamentary practice, and that is all against the refusal of dissolution. That Mr. Mackenzie King had a singularly poor moral case for asking to be allowed to go to the country as premier, that there was much to be said for avoiding the turmoil of a second election within a year, and that there was reasonable hope that Mr. Meighen might carry on the government successfully with the support of the Progressives, are all beside the point. It was for Canada, if she wished, to condemn Mr. King at the polls for the advice he gave, and not for Lord Byng to refuse it. In the upshot a makeshift government of dubious legality holds office. Meantime at Ottawa, an autumn election is necessary which may compel postponement of the Imperial Conference, and a constitutional

issue which can hardly avoid being distorted out of all due perspective will be flung into the election campaign. It is a sensational ending of a discreet and popular governor-generalship.

This is a brief and accurate statement of the situation in a nutshell. The point is not whether Mr. King had a good or a bad reason for seeking a dissolution of parliament. Mr. King was premier of Canada and had received an adverse vote in parliament. He sought his undoubted constitutional right to appeal from parliament to the electorate. That is the right of every premier under the British constitutional system, and has been recognized by the sovereign in England since the days of George III.

Meighen's History Faulty

In Mr. Meighen's keynote speech at Ottawa, on July 20, he made the following sweeping statement:

It can be definitely stated that never within a century, never in the history of parliamentary government as we have it today, has any prime minister ever demeaned himself to ask for a dissolution while a vote of censure on his own government was under debate.

Mr. Meighen evidently has not read Queen Victoria's letters in which she recounts that in 1858, Lord Derby's government was threatened by a vote of censure moved by the Liberals. When this vote was pending Lord Derby asked the queen to give him authority to say that if he was defeated parliament would be dissolved. The queen declined to make this contingent promise, but she consulted Lord Aberdeen, an ex-premier of the opposing political party, in confidence and he, while entirely approving the queen's refusal to allow her name to be used in order to influence debate, nevertheless stated that he "had never entertained the slightest doubt that if the minister advised the queen to dissolve she would, as a matter of course, do so." The resolution was later withdrawn and the queen was not put to the test, but

it is very evident that she would have accepted the advice of her prime minister and granted dissolution even though a vote of censure was pending. Never in more than a hundred years has a sovereign of England refused to dissolve parliament when requested to do so by the prime minister, absolutely regardless of the circumstances.

The Meighen Government

The Hon. Arthur Meighen, new premier of Canada, completed the selection of his ministers and they were sworn in at Government House, Ottawa, on Tuesday evening, July 13, with the exception of five portfolios to be filled later. The following is the list of ministers sworn in at that date:

Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen, prime minister, secretary of state for external affairs, and president of the privy council.

Sir George Perley, Quebec, secretary of state.

Hon. R. B. Bennett, Alberta, minister of finance.

Hon. E. L. Patenaude, Quebec, minister of justice.

Hon. Hugh Guthrie, Ontario, minister of national defense.

Hon. H. H. Stevens, B.C., minister of customs.

Hon. S. F. Tolmie, B.C., minister of agriculture.

Hon. W. A. Black, N.S., minister of railways and canals.

Hon. R. J. Manion, Ontario, postmaster general.

Hon. J. D. Chaplin, Ontario, minister of trade and commerce.

Hon. E. D. Ryckman, Ontario, minister of public works.

Hon. Geo. D. Jones, N.B., minister of labor.

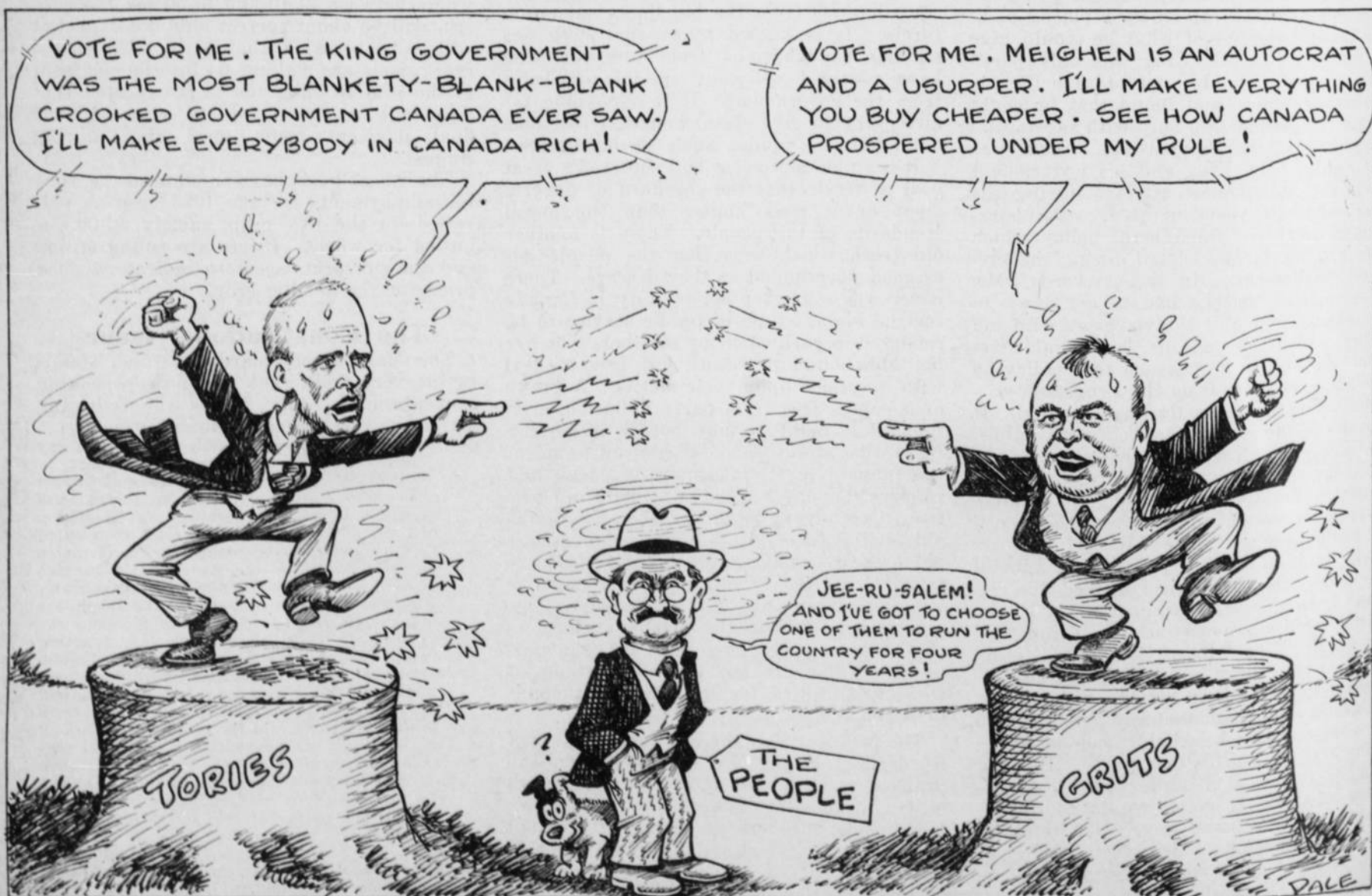
Sir Henry Drayton, Ontario; Hon. Donald Sutherland, Ontario; Hon. Raymond Morand, Ontario; and Hon. John A. Macdonald, P.E.I., are ministers without portfolio. No appointments have been made for the portfolios of interior, mines and Indian affairs, marine and fisheries, immigration and colonization, health and soldiers' civil re-establishment and solicitor-general.

The average ability of Mr. Meighen's new cabinet is not particularly high, yet it compares very well with Mr. King's recent

cabinet. Five of the new ministers, Messrs. Bennett, Perley, Black, Chaplin and Ryckman, are reputed to be multi-millionaires, though we cannot see that the possession of a few millions is any special qualification for a cabinet minister. The fact that a man may have the ability to accumulate millions rather indicates that he will be rather short of sympathy for the average citizen who has only been able to scratch out a living. Mr. Meighen's ministers, like their leader, are pretty well all high protectionists and are known to favor the policies of the financial and commercial interests of the Dominion. If they are returned to power on September 14 it may bring satisfaction in certain financial circles, but it will mean a rising cost of living to the average citizen.

The Montreal Gazette of June 21, solemnly reviewed the record of the Manitoba and Alberta governments in very complimentary terms, concluding with: "The future of the Progressive party will depend much on what happens in the coming elections in the two provinces. It can be said that their records have been good." Now that the Brownlee government has been returned by an overwhelming majority, we presume that the good old reactionary Gazette will find that the Progressives are very dangerous to the welfare of Canada.

France holds the world's record for frequency in change of governments. Several new administrations have been formed during the past year with the hope of working out a financial policy that will stabilize French currency, yet steadily the value of the franc keeps going downward, the latest quotation showing the franc with a par value of 19.20 cents to be worth now only 2.23 cents. Suddenly somebody will discover that by cutting their expenditures under their revenue and ceasing to inflate the currency, the French will be able to restore financial stability.



An Awkward Situation

Amalgamation is Achieved

After three-day convention Saskatchewan Grain Growers and Farmers' Union decide to join forces

ONE of the most dramatic moments in the history of the farmers' movement in Saskatchewan was reached late in the evening of July 15, at the amalgamation convention at Saskatoon. For three days the separate conventions of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the Farmers' Union had been considering the terms of amalgamation as drafted after months of work by the joint amalgamation committee. During the last day the suspense had been oppressive. The question of "scope" and the location of the headquarters of the new organization which was to take the place of the two fusing bodies had threatened to disrupt the negotiations. But con-

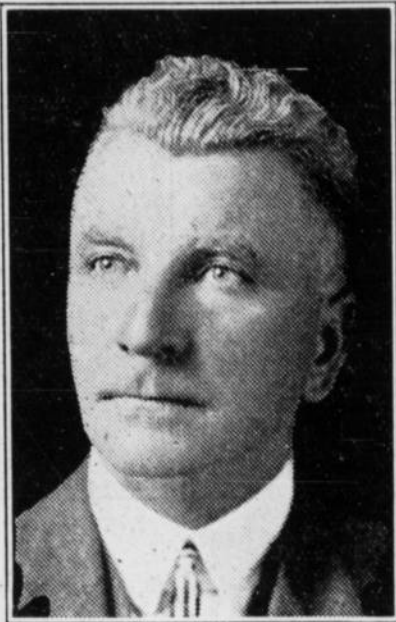
the platform amid the cheers of the assembled delegates.

Sapiro Blesses the Union

In a fervent address Aaron Sapiro likened the union to the fusion of ores by means of heat and chemicals to form a weapon of steel. The two organizations had, by fusing, formed a weapon to be used for the good of the whole province if properly used. He strongly urged that the new body take vigorous control of the marketing situation, and that it see to it that no new pools were formed until they had received its endorsement. The hasty and ill-considered formation of co-operative marketing organizations resulted in loss both of money and of faith in co-operation. "Build up your co-operatives wisely,"



Geo. F. Edwards
President, Sask. Grain Growers' Association



J. A. Stoneman
President, Farmers' Union

cessions had been made on both sides and a basis of union had been found. Word had come that the Farmers' Union delegates were on their way to meet with their brethren of the Grain Growers in joint session to formally ratify the amalgamation. Alternate rows of seats had been vacated to accommodate them and make the fusion a visible reality.

At 10.25 the vanguard appeared. With a burst of applause the Grain Growers rose in their places to receive them. Stoneman, Thrasher, Mrs. Webb and other officials of the Union were escorted to their places on the platform beside Edwards, Mrs. Hollis and other officials of the association. Among them was the well-known figure of Aaron Sapiro, who, the night before, and on the same platform, had been given the freedom of the city of Saskatoon, in recognition of his work in connection with the wheat pool. Long before the files of Union delegates had found their places the assemblage was singing the rousing Grain Growers' song, Oh! 'Tis Time to Get Together. As they finished and took their seats a motion that E. A. Partridge, be tendered the honor of occupying the chair in recognition of his long service to the farmers' cause, was carried with cheers and for the first time in five years an unbroken front was presented by the organized farmers of Saskatchewan.

A resolution formally ratifying the amalgamation was moved by President Edwards of the association and seconded by President Stoneman of the union. It was passed by a practically unanimous vote. A climax to the dramatic situation was reached when Chairman Partridge asked President Stoneman and Ex-president McNamee of the Farmers' Union, who had differed over the question of amalgamation, to shake hands and work together for the new organization. As Mr. McNamee slowly made his way from his seat in the gallery toward the platform he was met in the aisle by Mr. Stoneman. The two shook hands and walked arm in arm to

he said. "You want no fly-by-night enterprises. When a new co-operative is proposed it should be submitted to you for consideration and endorsement. Make all these new movements come through you and emanate from you. You have one great accomplishment in the wheat pool. Your task is to unite all the farmers of Western Canada in one great co-operative line of thought."

Short addresses were made by Messrs. Edwards, Stoneman and McNamee, Mrs. Webb and Mrs. Hollis. A resolution of appreciation of the services of Mrs. McNaughton, who is at present in B.C., on the amalgamation committee, was passed and forwarded to her by wire.

Work Done in Separate Conventions

The deliberations of the separate conventions were directed largely to the consideration of the report of the amalgamation committee. The report consisted of an amalgamation agreement and the by-laws of the new organization. Each convention discussed these clause by clause, and amendments were made in both conventions. The committee then met and considered the amendments. Agreement was finally achieved by the conventions on all but two points. One was the Farmers' Union demand for a preamble to the bylaws a declaration of principles which, the Grain Growers' held, were already covered in the articles of the bylaws to as great an extent as they could go. The point was conceded by the Union. The other snag encountered was the location of the headquarters. The Union wanted it located at Saskatoon, and Sapiro had, in a banquet tendered him by the Saskatoon Canadian Club, strongly supported the claims of that city. The Grain Growers' wanted the matter left to the board of the new organization. Finally a compromise was effected and the matter will be decided by a post card ballot of the members next winter.

From the fusion of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the

Turn over to Page 30

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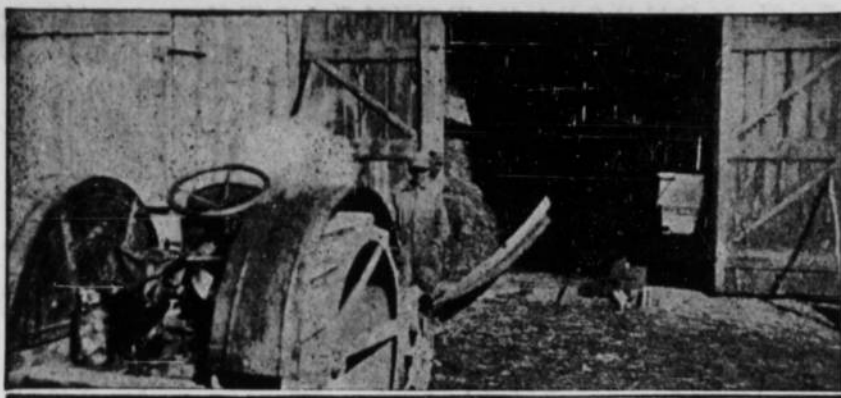
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Some Impressions of Dixie

Gathered during a trip across the South

By R. D. COLQUETTE

LAST January, I paid my first visit to the Old South. It's not so far from Canada. Crossing to Detroit I took the train for Lexington, Kentucky, at 11 p.m., and the next morning I woke up south of the Ohio river, which formed part of Mason and Dixon's line.

At Lexington I met a prominent markets man. I was looking into the tobacco marketing situation. "Well," said he, "You men will come down here and learn what we know about growing the stuff and then you will jump in and compete with us in our export markets."

"It's just this way," I replied, "Across the river from Detroit we have a fine truck-farming district. The truck growers used to take their tomatoes and other garden sash over to the Detroit market. Then you cracked on a tariff that made them stay on their own side of the river. Now there is only one thing for them to do and that is to grow tobacco and fight you with it on the British market."

"His eyes opened till I could see the white all around them. The idea that a tariff can work both ways, has, apparently, never occurred to the average American."

A New Industrial Development

On the train journey from Lexington, first south and then almost due east, through the hill country of Eastern Tennessee and Western North Carolina, I travelled with a furniture manufacturer. Nestled among the mountains we passed several new manufacturing establishments, built of red brick and surrounded by company houses. They were cotton mills. The cotton industry is moving south. There the manufacturers get cheap water power and are nearer the source of their raw material. Their labor is cheaper and by spreading their factories out through the hills they are getting away from labor troubles. My travelling companion was very proud of the new industrial development.

One of the regrettable things to me was to note the feeling that still exists against the north. My travelling companion, though a southerner, did not share it. There were, he said, societies whose sole purpose was to keep alive these old animosities. "You can organize people for the perpetuation of hate easier than for any other purpose," he said.

It was Wednesday morning. Apparently Wednesday is wash day among the hill people. As we travelled through the valley of the French Grande river, we passed dozens of country houses, you could scarcely call them farm houses, for no farms, but only a few rough and irregular fields were visible. In front of each house water was being heated over an open fire in a large iron kettle. And the housewife was busy with the tub and wash-board out in the open.

Meeting a Native Mountaineer

Over across the state line in North Carolina I met my first real Hill Billy. He got on the train at a mountain station and we rode together for a couple of hours in the smoking car. It was only by paying the strictest attention that I could make out his southern drawl. I was the first Canadian he had ever seen. He was, apparently,

rather illiterate, but was in no way lacking in shrewd native sense. Though I repeatedly tried to draw him out regarding the life of the hill people I failed to pierce through his reticence in this respect. He was greatly interested in British people and institutions, and rather doubted my word when I attempted to assure him that Canada was not taxed to help pay the king's salary, and for the upkeep of the British Navy. Somehow he had conceived a great admiration for Canadians, and particularly for the way Canadian soldiers acquitted themselves in the war.

At Raleigh, N.C. (pronounced Rawley by southerners), I was directed to the Sir Walter Hotel. Evidently they haven't forgotten their history. I think that it was at Raleigh that I saw a fountain with a bronze statue with the words "Justice, Liberty, Equality" in the middle and a drinking place on each side with the words "For White People" under one and "For Colored People" under the other.

The color line is strictly drawn here. The stations have separate waiting rooms for negroes and whites and the trains have special coaches for the colored people. In the street cars a sign is suspended about the middle asking colored passengers to fill the car from the rear and the whites to fill in from the front. In front of the city hall stands a statue to the first southern soldier to fall in the Civil War.

Always Behind in Paying Expense

Perhaps in no section of Canada except among the fisher folk of the Gaspé peninsula, have we social and economic conditions anywhere approximating those among the planters of the south. In the old tobacco belt of North Carolina, I was told by a prominent pool official, the crop mortgage system is universal. The farmer, be he white or colored, pays for last year's groceries with a mortgage on next year's crop. When the war was over the people found much of their property destroyed. Sherman's march to the sea awakens no stirrings of patriotism there. The slaves were free. The southern currency was valueless. The whites had no means to keep body and soul together during the long wait for the harvest. It was then that the system of being staked with provisions by the local merchant and mortgaging the crop to pay him before it is even planted took root.

For three generations it has persisted and the people now seem powerless to shake it off. A settled apathy and indifference makes the situation almost hopeless. That is the one great problem that faces the co-operative tobacco and cotton pools. Pooling, first of all, means the farmer must catch up from one to three years in the payment of his current expenses. It is now realized, a prominent pool official assured me, that the development of co-operative marketing will have to go along with the building up of a system of rural credits and the awakening of a keener social consciousness among rural people. Co-operation is the economic foundation on which will arise a regenerated rural south.

They are a fine, warm-hearted. Turn over to Page 28



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The "Holt" saves grain, saves time, saves labor, and so saves money, too—for all these items mean cash to the grain grower.

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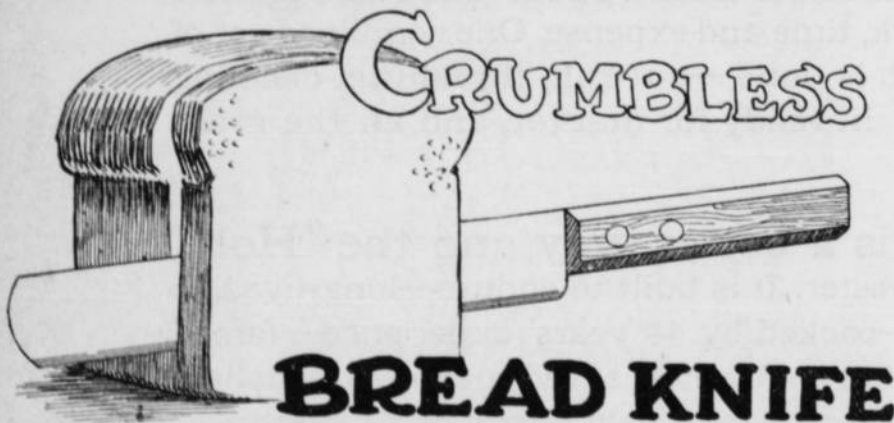
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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

Cooling Desserts

Some suggestions which may help the housewife to plan attractive summer meals

By THE COUNTRY COOK

FRUIT is, of course, the ideal summer dessert, not only because it is easy to prepare, but on account of its cooling properties. Sugar and starch are both heat and energy-giving foods, and increase our bodily heat, fruit is composed largely of water and mineral salts, with some vitamins thrown in for good measure, and so not only helps to cool the system but cleanses it as well. Fresh fruit is not always available to be sure, but evaporated fruits of all kinds are really excellent, and may be used in dozens of ways. If I am not mistaken the time is coming when we will have a fairly adequate supply of fruit grown on our own farms. We have a wonderful-looking strawberry patch this year, everbearers. They are loaded with blossoms and fruit (and we have picked the blossoms off until now to strengthen the plants) and unless all signs fail we will have a fair crop of raspberries, these are only two of many fruits we are trying out in our garden; they are no end of a help in solving the problem of "what to eat," and I am sure add to the family welfare as well.

Fruits served with sugar and cream are more wholesome and cooling than fruits made into pies, or puddings. To be sure one has to vary the menu a bit, dried fruits will stand more "dressing up" than fresh fruit, but whenever possible let us stick to the simple ways of serving.

Custards, jellies, ice cream and water ice all make delicious summer desserts, most of them are easily prepared and have this advantage, they can be made early in the day and set aside in a cool place until dinner time.

Pineapple Cream
2 c. pineapple 2 T. cold water
1 c. powdered sugar 1 T. lemon juice
1 T. gelatine Whipped cream
2 egg whites 1 c. pineapple juice
Soak the gelatine in the cold water, heat the pineapple juice to the boiling point, add this to the gelatine and stir until dissolved, add the lemon juice and sugar, and lastly the egg whites beaten stiff, stir in the pineapple and pour into a mold, chill and serve with whipped cream.

Pineapple Cream No. 2
1 pt. whipping cream 1 can of pineapple
1 1/2 T. gelatine 3 T. cold water
1 c. sugar
Soak the gelatine in the cold water, add a little of the pineapple juice, set in a pan of hot water and stir until dissolved, whip the cream, add the sugar, stir in the dissolved gelatine and the pineapple, pour in a mold and set in a very cool place.

Nutty Prune Whip
1 lb. prunes 1 c. sugar
2 T. gelatine Walnuts
1 c. orange juice 2 T. water
2 T. lemon juice 1 c. whipped cream
Soak the prunes over-night and cook until very soft, add the sugar, drain off the prune juice and force the prunes through a sieve, there should be about one and one-half cupsful of juice, re-heat the prune juice and add the gelatine, which has been soaked in the cold water to it, remove from the fire and heat until dissolved, add the orange juice, lemon juice and a bit of the grated rind to the prune pulp, and then to the prune juice. Cool, and when it begins to set add the whipped cream, and if liked the chopped nuts, beating well with an egg-beater. Serve very cold.

Jubilee Pudding
2 c. water 1 lemon
1 c. sugar 3 eggs
Boil the water, add the grated rind and juice of one lemon, mix the corn starch and sugar and stir into the boiling water, stir until thick and let cook in a double boiler for 15 minutes to take the raw taste off the corn

starch, remove from the fire and stir in the stiffly-beaten whites. Serve very cold with a boiled custard made from the yolks of the eggs, or if preferred use whipped cream and use the yolks for salad dressing.

Custard Sauce
2 c. scalded milk 1 c. sugar
Yolks three eggs 1-3 tsp. salt
1/2 tsp. vanilla

Beat eggs slightly, add sugar and salt, stir constantly while adding gradually the hot milk, cook in a double boiler and continue stirring until mixture thickens, chill and flavor. If cooked too long the custard will curdle. If this happens beat with a Dover egg-beater until it is smooth again.

Fruit Pudding
Fruit Stale cake

Arrange alternate layers of stale cake and fruit (peaches, pears, pineapple, bananas, strawberries or raspberries, or apricots) and pour over this boiled custard. Serve cold.

Fruit Sauce
Fresh fruit, cut in small pieces or crushed and mixed with sugar, or a syrup made of one cup of sugar and one-half cup of water, may be used as a sauce with many of the corn starch and gelatine puddings as well as for shortcake. The following, either alone or in combination, make excellent sauce:

Crushed strawberries
Raspberries and
stewed rhubarb
Peaches and orange
Apricots and bits of
orange
Strawberries and
stewed rhubarb
Pineapple and strawberries

Huff
1 quart rhubarb 1 envelope gelatine
juice 1 T. lemon juice

Whipped cream
Boil the rhubarb and either strain or mash the pulp, add the gelatine and stir until dissolved. Strawberry or raspberry juice will add to the attractiveness of this dish. Mold and serve with whipped cream. It is often well to prepare gelatine desserts over-night, for unless plenty of ice is available it is sometimes rather difficult to make it set.

Shortcakes
Rich biscuit crust Whipped cream
Crushed fruit
Split the biscuit crust, butter if preferred, put crushed fruit between and on top of the layers, top with whipped cream. A sponge cake or any one-egg cake mixture may be used in place of the biscuit crust.

Cream Chocolate Pudding
1 pt. milk 1 square chocolate
1 c. sugar 1/2 tsp. vanilla
4 T. corn starch 1/2 tsp. salt
4 egg whites

Scald milk, add corn starch moistened in one-fourth cup cold water and cook in a double boiler for 30 minutes. Then add sugar and salt, turn into the beaten egg whites and flavor. Take out one-third of the mixture and beat into it the melted chocolate. Then pour into a mold wet with cold water, first a layer of white, then one of chocolate, and then one of white again. Serve with boiled custard, or whipped or plain cream.

Jelly on Surprise
Sponge cake Whipped cream
Fruit jelly

Bake the sponge cake in round pan and when cool scoop out part of the centre (save these crumbs to serve with boiled custard and fruit). Into this cavity turn a mold of fruit jelly and top with whipped cream. In our household if there is any fruit juice left from a bottle of canned fruit, we add to it lemon juice and enough gelatine to set it. This may be served with whipped cream or a custard sauce. Rhubarb and strawberry, or rhubarb and raspberry juices make an excellent foundation for one of these light puddings.

Hot Weather Care of Food

At this season there is a need of special care of food and pantries

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

WHEN the dog days come round, then's the time to take particularly good care of all perishable foods. Of course, they need a watchful eye during the entire year, but as the thermometer soars the chances for spoilage greatly increase. Why is this extra vigilance on the part of every homemaker so necessary?—foods do go bad quickly in the hot weather, but why should they? Here's the reason. There are in the air, on utensils, in cellars, in pantries, on hands and clothes, all kinds of invisible organisms that make foods go bad. Some are moulds; some are bacteria; some are wild yeasts, and all are merely waiting for a chance to change foods from good to bad. To do this, these invisible hordes must have warmth and moisture, both of which are available in the summer months—everything is in their favor unless you can manage to keep them at bay.

The only way to defeat these enemies is to be eternally vigilant. To start with, see that the shelves in the cellar, pantry or dumb-waiter are kept in perfect condition. An impervious surface is best so that no spilled material can soak into the wood. Paint, waterproof varnish and inlaid linoleum are good protective materials. The next best are white oilcloth pasted on or newspaper frequently renewed. Have a regular day for cleaning the storage space, but watch carefully every day for spills or accidents. If you don't, these invisible hordes will begin to devour the foods and will produce foul odors. In the event of an accident, wipe up every drop of milk or other food, and if necessary scrub the surface. Movable shelves in a dumb-waiter are of great help as they can be taken out for regular care.

Watch the Left-Overs

When planning summer menus arrange for as few left-overs as possible. If there are any remaining from one meal to another keep them in the coldest spot and don't forget about them. It is a very easy thing to do and it is just "playing into the mitt" of your foes. For example, a saucer of rudding is a grand breeding ground for moulds which multiply rapidly and float around in the air. Bacteria are particularly fond of protein foods of all kinds, so watch meat, fish and fowl carefully. While a large roast is a great standby it is doubtful economy in hot weather to cook so much that it takes a long time to consume. Of course, re-cooking is always a safe procedure, but in order to kill all bacteria it must be thoroughly boiled or roasted. Particularly is this true of the filling for meat or chicken pies which is usually made from left-over food that may have been attacked by invisible sprites without anybody detecting their presence. The steamy warmth underneath a pie crust is a dandy place for bacteria to grow, so be sure to cook the filling thoroughly beforehand. Keep an eye on all pickled meats and see that the brine is in good condition and not rosey or covered by a thick scum.

Dust is almost sure to contain bacteria, so do not leave foods sitting around on tables or in front of windows, after they have once cooled. Keep everything away from flies because they carry on their legs and bodies all kinds of filth and germs—not only those that cause food to spoil but also the ones responsible for disease. To protect food from flies plan a systematic campaign, using screening for doors, windows, meat "safes," dumb-waiters and other storage spaces. In addition have plenty of fly pads, swatters and powder to spray on flies

so that the pests will not get ahead of you. Above all things keep them away from milk used by the family, especially the baby, and see that the milking is done under clean conditions.

Milk, of course, goes sour more rapidly in the warm weather than at any other season, so it is necessary to be very careful about scalding all dairy utensils. Bad flavors in butter are often due to weeds eaten by cows, but there are others caused by careless handling of the cream and the milk vessels. The pails, strainers, cream separator, the cans in which the cream is shipped or stored, and the churn itself should all be thoroughly scalded before and after using, in order to destroy any bacteria lurking around.

Milk, cream and butter absorb odors very rapidly—so do many other foods, but dairy products require special care. They should, therefore, be stored in covered containers in a cool, dry place, where there is no mustiness. This is a good rule to follow for all other eatables. Covered jars or crocks will prevent food from becoming dry and also from absorbing odors from other foods. Suppose a case of fruit arrives on a Saturday night, and there is no time to do the preserving before Monday, it will pay you to go through the fruit and search for any bad spots. These are directly due to the growth of bacteria and will spread unless the decaying material is removed at once. Until Monday the fruit should be kept in a cool place.

As a precautionary measure wash all vegetables and fruits carefully, especially those to be eaten raw, as germs may be lurking on them. People say, "Oh, we all have to eat our peek of dirt," but it's not worth while taking the risk as the garden was in all probability manured at one time or another and the dirt may contain a peek of germs.

Kinds of Coolers

Of course, the best place for keeping foods from going bad quickly is a good refrigerator, provided it is cleaned regularly. The drainage pipe always needs special attention or slime will collect in it. This is caused by bacteria. The next best thing to a refrigerator is an ice-well, made according to the directions in The Guide Bulletin No. 51. After that comes a dry, cool cellar, which keeps food as near to 50 degrees as possible. Even though you have no refrigerator, cellar, ice-well or other cool place, do not despair, but get your husband to make an iceless refrigerator. It is easy to construct and keeps food nicely. Bacteria must have food, moisture and warmth, so if you cheat them by storing things in a dry, cool, clean place they get little to flourish.

Boxes holding bread and cake need special attention in hot weather to prevent moldiness. Once a week is not a bit too often to empty out all crumbs and to wash and scald the containers. It is also a good plan to put them in the sun as bacteria are killed by sunlight. Pieces of dry bread should not be allowed to remain in the box for long as they absorb moisture from the loaves and have a tendency to mould. Bread-crumbs keep best in a sealer covered with a couple of thicknesses of cheesecloth held in place with a rubber band.

If dishes are washed in greasy water with a doubtful cloth or mop and dried with a much-used tea-towel, bacteria are more apt to flourish than if the work is done under sanitary conditions. This is true all the year around, but especially in the warm season of the year.

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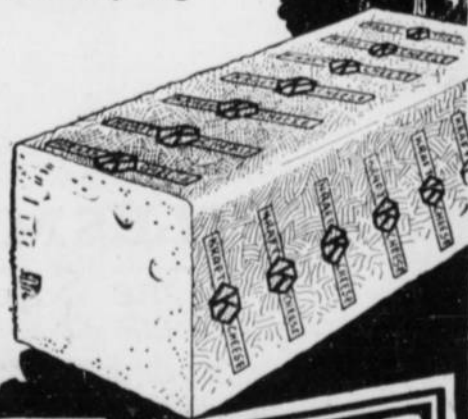
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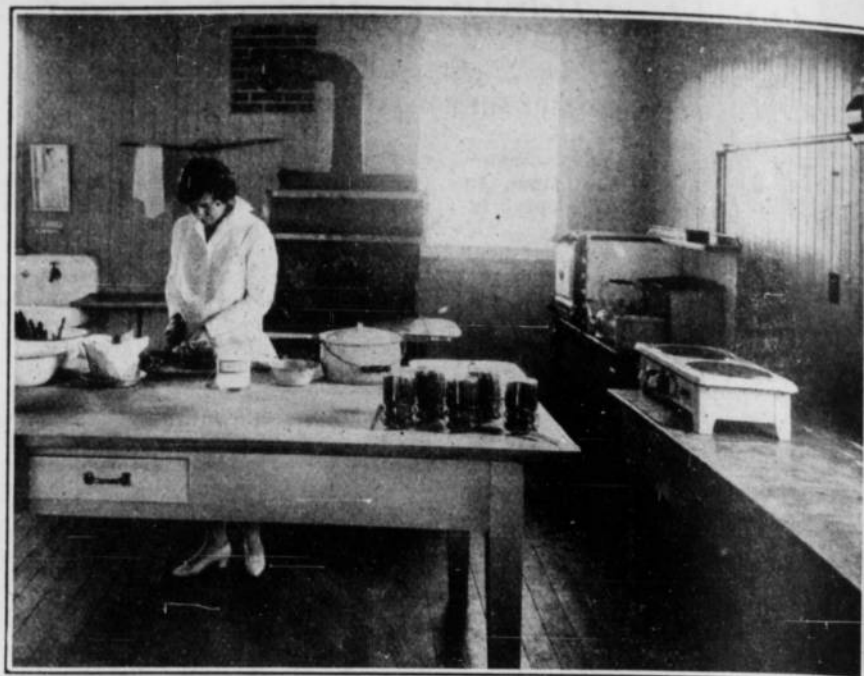


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On the Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa, in the division devoted to horticulture there is a small building given over to canning and drying of fruits and vegetables. Here tests are made as to the cooking, keeping and flavor qualities of products grown on the experimental farm. The above photograph shows Miss Winnifred Honey, assistant canning specialist, preparing asparagus for canning, in the kitchen of the building.

Stocking the Fruit Shelf

Letters from farm women readers of *The Guide* tell how they make good use of every available supply to fill their fruit cupboard for use the year around

THE western prairies are regarded by the "down easters" as a fruitless region, but if one rustles round one may can many things that are decidedly palatable and yet not have to bring them from the store. Of course, we can grow cherries, apples and plums, but it requires time, experience and quite a bit of patience and work, more than some of us can give.

Anybody can grow raspberries, currants and strawberries if they have shelter and fences. But easier still are the common garden things, of which I venture to say rhubarb is the first in popularity and numerous uses. It can be put away in airtight sealers in just plain cold water and brought out next winter for pies, pudding and sauce. It can be made into plain rhubarb preserve or can be combined with orange, pineapple, figs, raisins, raspberries, strawberries or saskatoons. Oranges and blanched almonds with rhubarb make delicious conserve. It can also be used as pickle or relish if spices and onions are added.

Other garden products for the fruit cupboard are marrow, pumpkin, citron, wonder berry, carrot and cucumber. Also green and ripe tomatoes. Marrow, citron and pumpkin may be done with oranges, lemons, or preserved or even plain root ginger. Cut the fruit in cubes and make into a preserve. They are nicer if made fairly rich. Pineapple goes well with marrow. Pumpkins will make good jam or butter with the addition of lemon and spices.

The wonder berry is an easily-grown annual that bears great quantities of dark blue berries. They are used in preserves alone in combination with lemons or in jam or pies. Many people like them very well, while others cannot acquire a taste for them.

Carrots will make a very good marmalade, finely minced and cooked with lemon or orange. They may also be used in combination with dried apricots, either in jam or pies. I have tasted very good cucumber preserves, made from large, ripe cucumbers with the pulp removed and the firm white flesh preserved with slices of lemon. Green tomatoes, sliced and combined with lemons, make a good but rather strong conserve, and ripe tomatoes with raisins added will make a very rich jam. Lemons may also be put in this. Apples, onions, spice and ripe tomatoes combined will make lovely chutney to use with cold meat.

In many localities there are wild fruits available, raspberry, strawberry,

cranberry, choke and pin cherry, and saskatoon being quite common. They are well worth the picking, the cherries and cranberries forming good jelly and jam, the saskatoons combined with rhubarb or lemons are acceptable preserves, or by themselves are good either cooked or with cream and sugar. Both red cherries and cranberries will make good catsup.

Fruit is a very necessary item of food and if all has to be purchased the bill runs mountains high, so it behoves most of us to grow all we can at home, and if we can manage to get some of everything that it is possible to produce ourselves in the preserve list, along with plenty of canned home-grown vegetables and wholesome pickles, our imported fruit bill will not need to be out of bounds. There is also the satisfaction of having our cellar shelves well laden with wholesome viands when the chill winds blow. —Margaret Lamb, Man.

Puts Garden Products to Use

The first thing I put in my fruit cupboard is that old garden favorite, rhubarb. We use all we can of it in season while it is tender and juicy. It is best canned about the middle of June, but I have sometimes got most of my winter supply from the second growth in August, but it lacks the beautiful color and flavor of the earlier rhubarb. We have always had the strawberry variety. It does not grow large but is very tender, of good flavor and a nice color. This year I added a root or two of one of the new kinds, Ruby and Macdonald.

Next will come tomatoes, both the standard Earliana and preserving sorts. I plan to have plenty—from 75 to 150 plants. I sow seed in cans or boxes fairly thick from April 1 to 7, and set out into larger boxes or cans, one can to a plant, or in hot-bed. If set in boxes give plenty of room to develop. I usually begin to set them out from June 1 to 5, depending on whether the weather is favorable, but do not risk putting them all out till the 12th, as we often have a frost around the 10th hard enough to injure tomatoes. The earliest ripening date with me has been August 6, but I am always trying to have them ripen earlier by pruning and cultivation. I like to have the ripe tomato season last three months. This can be done by picking them before the fruit is injured by frost and keeping in layers in crates or boxes in a moderately cool room. If I have more than we need for use I can them

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unless they are a good price. If they are, I sell them and buy other kinds of fruit. Of those too small to ripen or misshapen, I make sweet pickles so none are wasted.

Then I always put in citron, pumpkin, squash, vegetable marrow and watermelon. Have also had good success with wonder berries the past two years. When first we tried them we planted them in the field garden. They were a heavy crop but we planted them only three feet apart and there was such a tangle of vines we could scarcely get through them and only a few ripened. Two years ago I planted them on the high and dry sandy spot to the south of the house and they have done well. Last year I sowed the seed in cans the same time as the tomatoes and set out six plants four feet apart in the row. They did well, but the ones that came up in the garden where they grew the year before were just as good. This year I let them have the place, setting out the ones that come up where I do not want them to, made even rows four feet apart for convenience at picking time and to allow lots of room for ripening. They are nice in pies and make a very rich preserve. If you are successful in getting a crop you can get a booklet of 100 recipes for using them from the Mackenzie Seed Company, Brandon.

Next come the fragrant currants and wild plums. I sometimes get quite a few currants and sometimes the turkeys get them all, so they are an uncertain quantity. The plums, with us, have been badly affected with plum pocket for several years. We have sprayed them but it seemed to kill the fruit as well as the disease, so have only got a very few.

I pick whatever wild fruit is available near home, usually pincherries, cranberries and chokecherries, and more rarely now strawberries and dew berries. These, with plenty of vegetables from the garden make a supply that renders the buying of a great deal of fruit not so necessary. To make a greater variety I do them up in different ways, for instance, this year I had only a very few wild black currants so made a jam of them with the late rhubarb. The combination is much nicer than either alone. Then in doing my citron I use one lemon and one orange to each seven pounds of fruit with the usual amount of sugar. —Elizabeth E. Mayers, Man.

Do Not Overlook Common Things

A well filled fruit cupboard is, indeed, something to be proud of, especially if it is full all the year round. The first shelf in my fruit cupboard is usually filled with marmalade, which can be easily and cheaply made if one follows directions and takes advantage of the specials in the grocery store. Next comes rhubarb, and while it is still tender one never tires of it stewed, but after a while it is better to start putting some away. Nuts, oranges and pineapple are mostly used, and don't forget to dry some while tender for pie in the spring.

Then come strawberries and raspberries, delicious when canned, but be sure to save a few baskets of berries to do up with rhubarb. The rhubarb takes the flavor of the berries and is most delicious when made slightly thick, and then it can be used for tarts, layer cakes, etc. After these small fruits come peaches, pears, crabapples and any number of plums, each different in its peculiar taste. Apricots are very nice canned, but if stoned and then done slightly thick with the kernels scattered in it, will be relished by all.

The wild fruits have a place by themselves. Cranberry jelly is considered a splendid tonic. Grapes come to us last of all.

Take advantage of all the specials your grocer gives you in the line of dried fruits. Dried apricots washed, soaked and canned make a richer preserve than the fresh ones, and half-a-dozen sealers of prunes preserved with lemon and a bit of cinnamon are by no means despised when the fruit cupboard begins to empty. —Mrs. Wilson Peacock, Man.

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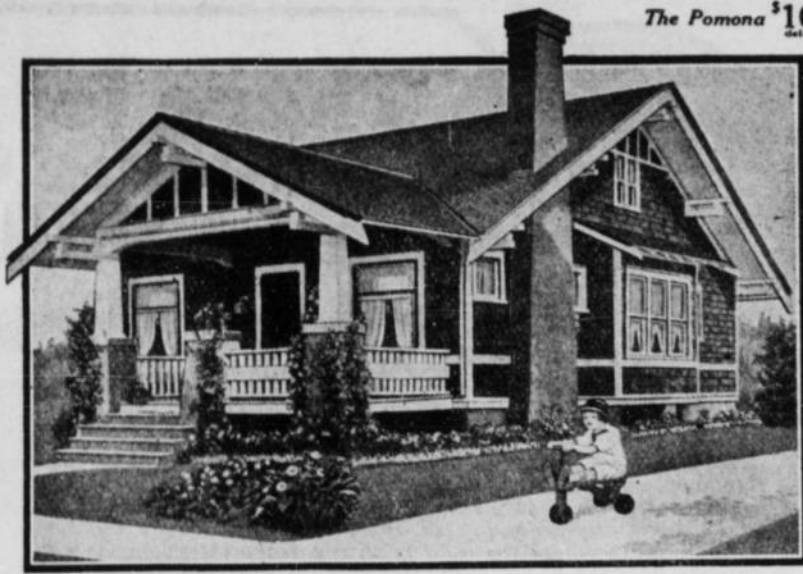
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Vices in Poultry

By PROF. M. C. HERNER

THE most common vice found in poultry is the feather eating or feather pulling habit in both little chicks and adult fowl, especially in the lighter and more active breeds. Pulling or tearing each other's toes is another common vice in baby chicks, especially the first four or five weeks if kept in confinement.

Feather eating or feather pulling is very common in chicks of the lighter breeds at about four to 12 weeks of age. At this age it is rather difficult to handle quickly enough to prevent any losses. It often develops within a few hours time, and a few chicks may be killed in that short time. It is generally supposed to be due in both young chicks and the laying hens to a lack of some necessary ingredient in the feed in the way of material found in the meat-filled portion of the quill of the feathers. This would indicate that meat food of some kind is desired, and if not supplied, craving will be satisfied by resorting to cannibalism.

Manner of Feeding

The quickest and most effective way to cure this vice, is to feed raw meat of some kind. Lights or lungs from a butcher shop are about the cheapest form of raw meat to be obtained for chicks at least and during the summer season. Bones with raw meat on them will stop the vice just as quickly as it started. Feeding the meat in strips hung up where the birds can peck at it is about the best way. A feed every three or four days will be quite enough to satisfy their cravings.

Beef scrap is probably the most convenient form of feeding meat food at any time of the year. If the vice should develop while feeding certain percentage in the dry mash, a good plan would be to put some in a special hopper within reach at all times until such a time when nature can balance her own food requirements in this line in the form of bugs, insects, grub and so on.

The feeding of ordinary table salt may help to guard against this vice to a certain extent, but even when fed at the rate of one per cent. in both the dry and the wet mash, the vice quite frequently develops and the meat food must be supplied. Tankage is another commercial meat food that will help in stopping this vice. It can be fed about the same rate as beef scrap, that is from 10 to 15 per cent. in the dry mash part of the ration for the laying stock and from 5 to 10 per cent. or a little more for the growing chicks. It is, however, not as appetizing as the beef scrap.

Raw meat and beef scrap or tankage will also stop chicks from tearing or pecking each others toes until they bleed. They should be fed the same way as for feather eating.

For the Confirmed Offender

It should have been stated that once in a while a hen will have developed such a craving for fresh blood in the quill of the feathers that no class of

food will stop her from pulling the feathers of other hens. This bird can, however, be detected quite easily and should be caught and have her upper bill pared or scraped with a piece of glass till the point bends quite easily and till it starts to bleed. This is a sure individual cure.

Sometimes chicks will keep on tormenting another chick that has had some of its feathers pulled out even after they have had all the raw meat they will eat. When this happens it would be well to take out the chick that is afflicted or else put carbolated petroleum on the wound and on the feathers. The others will then leave it alone, as they do not like the taste of this material.

The Egg Eating Vice

The egg eating vice is quite common in winter and is due or gets started generally when hens lay soft-shelled eggs. They get broken and the hens acquire a taste for eggs, or else through a lack of egg-shell-forming material try to satisfy their craving for it by eating the egg shell.

A lack of oyster shell and lack of green feed are the most common causes for soft-shelled eggs. Mineral food, such as bone meal, will also help in producing a stronger shell.

I would suggest, however, first providing plenty of the oyster shell and green food and then probably including in the dry mash right along about 3 to 5 per cent. of granulated bone or bone meal. Some forms of grit also supply an abundance of lime for the formation of the shell.

Having provided what was lacking in the ration the perplexed poultryman, whose birds continue to eat eggs, may follow up by darkening the nest and by giving the birds plenty of exercise. Sometimes it is difficult to stop the vice quickly, in which case we recommend feeding an abundance of egg shells to the whole flock. These can be saved during the summer season to be on hand in case the vice develops in the winter. Tearing up newspapers or other white paper into small bits will sometimes help in overcoming the vice. They seem to like the white paper or the egg shells and if given enough to satisfy them they will leave the eggs alone.

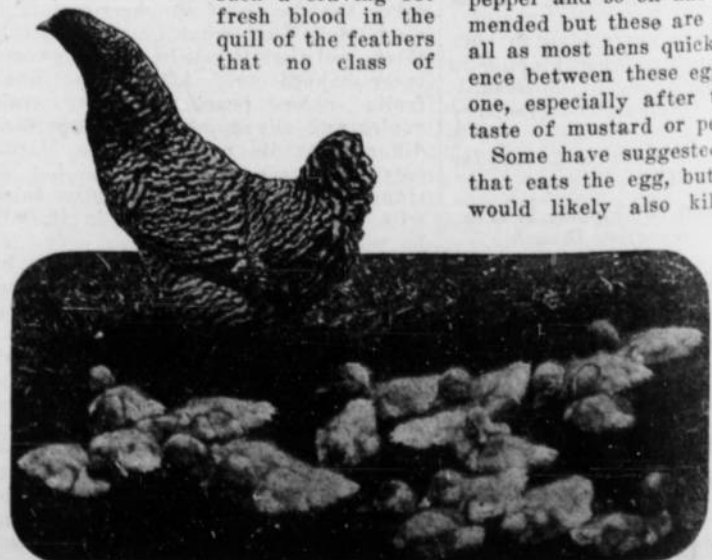
Bit of Poultry Psychology

Egg shells should be fed without crushing them. Leave them looking like eggs and throw enough about so they get all they can eat with some still lying around the floor or, in other words, till they are "sick of the sight of them." Should there still be one culprit that persists in the vice we would suggest paring the upper beak down with a piece of glass as suggested above.

Feeding eggs filled with mustard, pepper and so on has also been recommended but these are not sure cures at all as most hens quickly see the difference between these eggs and a genuine one, especially after they have had a taste of mustard or pepper.

Some have suggested killing the hen that eats the egg, but in this case we would likely also kill the bird that

"lays the golden egg" because as a rule it is the hen that lays that contracts the vice first.



A persistently foolhardy breed

Fall Planting in Garden

Some flowers and vegetables can be planted with advantage in the autumn

THE experience in fall planting in the garden on the prairies has not been wide enough to cover the whole range of possibilities, yet certain facts have been arrived at by different horticulturists and experimental farms, which indicate clearly certain things that can be planted successfully and others that cannot. In between there is a range that is still in the experimental stage.

One of the largest growers of raspberries in this country has regularly planted in October, usually about the 15th, and has had greater success with fall-planted raspberries than with spring planted. His only reason for not planting all his raspberries in the fall is the shortage of time and labor required on a large acreage. He has found it unwise to attempt to plant raspberry canes in the fall before they are fully matured.

Strawberry plants are most successfully planted in the spring and as early as possible in the spring. In normal seasons the last of April is the best time to plant strawberries in this country. However, it is possible to plant strawberries successfully in the fall if conditions are favorable. If one has a patch of strawberries planted in the spring which have thrown out strong runners and have set a number of thrifty plants by August 15, these little runner plants can be lifted about that date and transplanted to make a new patch. The plants should be shaded with a shingle, or otherwise, for some days and kept well watered until they become established. They will then make sufficient growth before freeze-up to carry them through the winter. It is not satisfactory, however, to set out strawberry plants in the fall so late that they do not have time to make considerable growth, and have their root system thoroughly established before freeze-up. They cannot stand the winter and the alternate freezing and thawing in spring without a good root system.

Peonies and Iris

Among the flowers, peonies and iris are planted in the fall with great success, though both, like raspberries and almost anything else that can be planted in the fall, can also be planted successfully in the spring. Growers with long experience, find that the best time to transplant iris is from the middle of July until the middle of

August. They should be planted very shallow with the top of the rhizome or root stalk just level with the surface of the earth, and they need very little water. If planted too deep or watered to freely they will rot. Iris planted anywhere up to September 15, usually blooms well the following spring. Spring planted iris often delays its blooms until another year.

Peonies planted between September 15 and October 1, if they are strong roots and properly planted, nearly always give one or two blooms the following June or early July. When planted in the spring there may be one bloom or they may not bloom until the following year. The great thing in planting peonies is to avoid deep planting. The rule is to plant so that the buds are about two inches below the surface of the earth. About half the people who plant peonies plant in loose earth, so that when the earth settles their peonies instead of being two inches deep are three and sometimes four inches below the ground, and they will never bloom satisfactorily. The earth should be well packed before the peony root is set so that it cannot settle deeper than two inches below the surface.

A number of the hardy lilies are successfully planted in the fall as well as tulips and Siberian squill.

Rhubarb and Asparagus

Rhubarb and asparagus are successfully planted in the fall any time between September 15 and freeze-up. Rhubarb should be planted with the buds about two inches below the surface and mulched over the first winter, after that no winter protection is required. Asparagus roots should be planted deeper by the trench system.

Fall planting of fruit trees is very risky and experience shows that there is a very much heavier percentage of loss from fall planting than from spring planting. Currants are planted in the fall with a fair degree of success if severely cut back.

While there is only a certain range of flowers, fruits shrubs and trees that are successfully planted in the fall it is quite safe to purchase practically all of them in the fall and heel them in and carry them over for early spring planting. This applies to fruit trees, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, rhubarb, peonies, etc., but not to strawberries. When heeling-in this material in the fall great care should be taken to see that the roots are



A Beautiful Hardy Shrub

The above photograph shows the Prunus triloba growing at the Dominion Government Forestry Station, Indian Head, Sask. Norman M. Ross, superintendent of the station, says he secured this from the late A. P. Stevenson, of Morden, some years ago, and that it has never killed or frozen back with the exception of one winter when the flower buds were killed. It comes into bloom very early along with the earliest plum blossoms and is very striking in appearance. The blooms of course do not last a very long time, but the shrub is quite ornamental even when the bloom is past. It is another addition to the beautiful hardy shrubs that can be grown in this country. Mr. Ross recommends it as an ornamental shrub at least for Southern Manitoba and Southeastern Saskatchewan.

Dr. James E. Galavan



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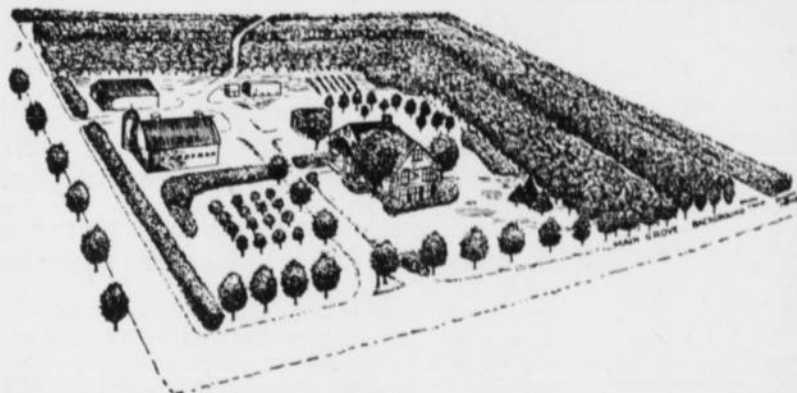
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deeply and thoroughly covered, and that the earth is worked in well around them, and that they are well watered, so that they will not dry out through the winter. The tops should be laid down to a almost horizontal position and well covered with earth.

The advantage of purchasing in the fall and heeling-in in this manner is that the planting stock is on hand for very early spring planting. In this country early spring planting has decided advantages, as it allows the root systems to become well established before the weather becomes very hot.

He Lost His Fruit Trees

Please tell the farmers not to plant any trees in the prairie provinces without first building a fence for them that is horse, cattle, rabbit and pig proof, writes Alex. Howey, of Botha, Alberta. "I planted some fruit trees in the spring of 1925," says Mr. Howey. "They grew and looked fine, but in the fall some cattle got into the garden and the first thing they did was to go right after the trees, eating all the leaves and green stems off them, leaving nothing but the stalk. Then during the winter a lot of snow drifted in among the trees and the jackrabbits came in and ate off the bark; as the snow grew deeper the rabbits worked higher, and when spring came and the snow was gone there was nothing left but two feet of clean white wood from the ground up. If the pigs get in now and dig up the roots and eat them I can at least say they are good food for stock. In the spring of 1915, I planted some Russian willow trees in the same garden and they are now 10 or 12 feet high. Nothing ever touches them."

[Editor's Note—The obvious comment on Mr. Howey's letter is that things most worth while are worth some special care. Certainly where fruit trees are to be grown there should be a fence to keep out the stock. Rabbits and mice are a menace to fruit trees all over the prairie, and in fact all over Canada and the United States where rabbits abound. While the trees are small, not more than four or five feet high, they can be easily protected from rabbits by wrapping them in gunny sacks as soon as the ground freezes hard in the fall. Various attempts have been made to discover some poison that could be painted on the bark of the trees, but so far we have heard of nothing that gives universal satisfaction. The plan adopted by Norman Ross, at the Forestry Station, Indian Head, by the late A. P. Stevenson, at Morden, by the Morden Experimental Farm, and by Seager Wheeler, seems most effective. They have built ordinary wire fences to protect against stock and in addition to this have nailed over it chicken wire, some of them use four feet and some six feet in height. The six-foot height is best to protect against rabbits coming in over snow drifts. It makes considerable trouble to protect against rabbits, but who wouldn't go to a lot of trouble to have a few apple, crab apple and plum trees well laden with fruit in the garden, and they can be grown in almost every part of the prairies if they are given a reasonable chance. We don't give up wheat growing because of grasshoppers, no more should we give up fruit growing because of rabbits].



Prosperous Murphy family

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- - R-A-D-I-O - -

Edited by D. R. P. COATS, Director CKY

Paddy Tells the World

BELIEVED to be the first hospital patient to speak to the outside world through the medium of a microphone placed beside his bed, William Padocca broadcast a message recently which, though composed in simple language and uttered in other than his native tongue, probably had more moral effect upon those who heard it than a dozen average sermons. "Paddy," as his nurses call him, was a splendid physical specimen of manhood just over five years ago. He was a structural steel worker. Falling from the bridge upon which he was employed, he broke his back and has been confined to his bed ever since. Life for him was a dreary affair before the dawn of radio. Now, it is different. He hears church services, music and lectures; listens in on banquet addresses by prominent visitors to Winnipeg; follows the checker games as the moves are broadcast by CKY, and even derives a certain amount of pleasure from hearing the market reports. Paddy is only one of thousands, perhaps, whose lives are being brightened through the blessing of radio. He was selected as a typical example when it was decided to place a loud speaker in Fort Rouge church and let the congregation hear the voice of a shut-in.



Wm. Padocca, a shut-in, whose brave story told by himself through CKY, brought a new appreciation of the service rendered by radio to listeners-in.

As evidence of the effect of Paddy's message, the mail has brought some of the most pathetic human documents it has ever been my privilege to read. One man wrote, "I have thought life hard and my lot unfortunate. I have groused and whined when things seemed to go against me. But since I heard Paddy, speaking with faith and optimism as he lay broken there on his bed, I have seen things in a new light altogether."

Improvements at CKCK

The summer season is house-cleaning time for the broadcasting stations. Bert Hooper, at Regina, has been very busy improving his apparatus, dusting its internal works, scraping off a few harmonies here and there, and polishing things up so that each wave starts out on its journey nicely trimmed and a credit to its pa. We have been stirring up some dust at CKY, too, but Bert has been having a real time. Ours will come later, when the new station is installed. Our towers, by the way, will decorate the poultry department's grounds at the Agricultural College, so Prof Herner will soon have opportunities for observing the effects of radio on the egg output.

CNRW Broadcasts from Beach

The famous "Blue-Jackets" orchestra is now being broadcast each Wednesday evening from Grand Beach. An amplifier is operated at the Beach by R. H. Roberts, and the music is carried by telephone lines to the Sherbrook exchange, whence it goes on the air with the call letters CNRW. The new service is likely to attract bigger crowds than ever to the popular holiday resort.

Winnipeg Radio Show

The Canadian Exhibition Company is to stage another radio show at the Royal Alexandra Hotel this year. If it proves as successful as the last one, all concerned will be more than satisfied. The Winnipeg show is booked for September 23 to 18. It is not expected that the general elections will affect

the attendance at all. Last year, the Montreal show was opened in the thick of the election contest. Save for the fact that broadcasting demonstrations were few and far between, due to the stations being engaged in sending out speeches, there seemed to be no effect upon the show. Perhaps the crowds left home to escape the political "static."

More Western Stations

It looks as if the time may come when our broadcasting stations will be counted like bushels of wheat, so many to the acre. Stations of low or moderate power are springing up in several places, and more are threatened. At present, except in Manitoba, anyone may have a broadcasting station who can pay for the license and the necessary apparatus. No definite service has to be guaranteed, either as to quantity or quality. This is not intended as criticism of stations now existing or being constructed—but where is the present policy going to lead us? The time to study these matters is at the beginning, before they develop into hopeless confusion.

Balloon Tires for Tubes

Designed to reduce those unbearable tube noises which frequently mar the reception of radio programs, and fulfilling its purpose very effectively, a new device is being marketed by a Canadian genius who has many useful inventions to his credit. Tube noises arise from various causes, particularly from vibration of the receiving set, due to jarring of the table, but also from the audio vibrations of the tubes in the production of loud-speaker volume. These troubles are almost entirely eliminated by means of a sheath of heavy rubber-like composition which is made to pull over each tube. I tried these "Anti-microphonic Tube Caps," as they are called, on a six-tube set with notoriously noisy qualities. Result—something of the satisfaction one felt when balloons replaced the old high-pressure wheels of the family Elizabeth. That's why I call them balloon tires for tubes.

Help from Moose Jaw

Wally Pottle, who operates an amateur station in Moose Jaw under the call letters 4AO, came to Winnipeg some weeks ago to attend the GYRO convention. His autograph now adorns the white paint on my new 50-foot mast, which he and several local amateurs helped me to erect. The average broadcast listener has no conception of the work which is being done by these amateur wireless telegraphers. Their modern apparatus does not interfere with concerts as some of it used to do. They now work on low wave lengths and can only be heard with specially designed receiving sets. With small power, they are talking in code across the world. Bill Duffield, of CKY, carried on a half-hour conversation recently with another "key-puncher" in Hawaii, subsequently receiving a postcard confirming the event. Mr. Strong, another Winnipeg amateur, had a pleasant chat one night with a man in New Zealand. It is worth noting that the power used on these occasions was 50 watts—one-tenth of that of the average broadcasting station!

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"No wonder I want to leave for the City! I would never want to leave the old place if you would only provide us with a little more comfort. I'm sick of trimming old oil lamps that give off a pale blue aroma with green trimmings. Mother and I are tired of lugging water from the old well! Of course, the boys should do it. You intend to do it, but it never works out.

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An Englishman Who Stayed

Continued from Page 5

14, 1878, and here starts actually my homestead experiences. Arrived back at Snake Creek on the 17th, getting congratulated on my quick trip and also laughed at for locating in a brush pile at a jumping-off place. One man said he guessed I went so far from the settlement to give the mosquitoes a good feed. I replied, "When you see a place thickly covered with hazel and rose bushes, with wild pea-vine to the top of them, mixed up with Saskatoon, soft maple and willows, you naturally don't want any Snake Creek sand, even if it is easy to break."

Went to work on 20 acres I rented down there. Had a fine-looking crop, but owing to bad weather through harvest and having to cut it with a cradle, it laid so long in the swath that the wild pigeons and blackbirds had it half threshed before I got it stacked. Results, after giving one-third for rent, three bushels wheat per day for stacking and paying the thresherman in grain, had 27 bushels smutty wheat and 80 bushels oats for myself.

Family Arrive

After putting in the crop went on to the homestead, built a log shanty, 12 x 14 feet, 10 rounds high, floor of straight poles, flattened on top, roof of poles, covered with mud and thutegrass, which grew quite plentiful in the sloughs. Cleared and broke one and one-half acres and then made a trip to Winnipeg to meet my wife and family and another family who were coming out to our settlement. This settler was in danger of getting his place jumped by a new comer as the homesteader's time had expired for commencing his residence duties, but by depositing \$20 more in the land office, a year's extension would be granted. We had heard a land-hunter say he intended to jump it on the last day of May. Three of us chipped in and made up the \$20, as there wasn't time to get it from Ontario, and I started off on foot for Portage to head Mr. Jumper-off. Why not take a horse? There being no road but the Indian cart-trail, and that mostly under water, a man could make as good time as a horse, and the horse could be working on the land for a neighbor while I was away.

At 6.15 a.m., Thursday, I left Riding Mountain, and at 7.45 p.m. arrived at Mr. Little's, the father of our present M.L.A. for Beautiful Plains. At second crossing, about 44 miles, Mrs. Little kindly gave me supper and hung my socks on the oven-door so that I would have dry socks in the morning. On going to bed I said, "Don't get up for me, I'll start out about four, and got up about 3.45 a.m., and on pulling on a sock my foot went right through, ditto the other, but it didn't matter, as the road from Westbourne to within four miles of Portage was wet, anyway, so I did that part barefoot. I made the land office at 3.40 p.m. next day and secured the place. Walked back five miles to Macdonald's—all away. Made a shake down in the stable, woke up cold, took a chunk of bread and pemmican, a drink at the pump and made within five miles of Gladstone. Then I laid down by the side of the road and slept till a man coming into Gladstone stopped his team, shook me up and asked, "Which way are you going?" "West," said I, and he gave me a ride in his wagon. That night I slept at the tavern and next day, being Sunday, did not get breakfast till nine o'clock. Then went down to Palestine P.O. for mail, one and one-half miles south, got the McGregor settlement mail, Adam McKenzie's, Arden and Snake Creek, and our own mail, over half a wheat sack in all. This was our post office, 35 miles distant, for about one year and one-half. I made McKenzie's that night and as he had two or three English blokes working for him then, my load of mail was greatly lessened. Delivered Snake Creek mail and got back to the mountain at 2.30 p.m. Monday, and heard with pleasure that Mr. Jumper had just got started for Portage that morning. About a week

after, the skin on my legs from my knees to my toe-nails all scaled off. This was the effect of sun scald and alkali water, but by rubbing in plenty of butter I was soon alright again.

When I arrived in Winnipeg I had time to witness a train of Red River carts being loaded up for a trip west, before the boat came in with my wife. This train of carts was in charge of Ambrose Lepine, a big, burly, French Metis, who had been one of Louis Riel's chief lieutenants in the fracas of 1870. There were about 15 carts, 800 pounds being a load, and were hauled by an ox or Indian pony, and as many more loose animals taken along to replace the ones hitched up when tired, all in charge of three or four men on horse-back, one on ahead picking out the best road, one rounding up the loose ones, the others at the rear. These carts sold at \$10 apiece, and were built entirely of wood, wheels about five feet high, dished in I guess about eight inches from felloe to hub. This enabled them to cross a very soft place where a straight wheel would cut down, and as they were never greased you could hear them long before you could see them. You'd imagine all the coyotes for miles round were having a jubilee to listen to their music. The freight rate for these trains was one cent per mile, per 100 pounds, so that a sack of flour selling in Winnipeg then at \$2.00, would cost \$3.00 at Gladstone, and \$3.75 at the Little Saskatchewan, there being no mill west of Portage. At that time we paid 75 cents to \$1.00 for tea. Seven and a half pounds sugar \$1.00, coal-oil 75 cents per gallon, and go 35 miles to get it. Of course, we didn't use it steady. When we got tired of burnt barley for coffee we changed off to Sin and Misery, made of toast and water, so named because it was a sin to burn the bread and a misery to drink it when made, but our health was excellent and appetite enormous.

Had a long tiresome trip back to the mountain, the weather being showery and loaded rather heavy with our friend's stuff. Hard time to find a dry place to camp at night. Our first job was to make a smudge to keep the mosquitoes off, then after supper to stretch the factory cotton around the wagon and make a shake down underneath for bed. Anyone now would not believe flies could be so thick! After picnicing along the road for a week, we reached home, sweet home, and I started in brushing.

Managing with Primitive Equipment

Having no mower where the brush was too heavy for a brush scythe, I put a horse at each end of a log about 20 feet long and about eight feet of chain to each horse, stepped the horses up about three feet, then with a thin sharp axe, nicked off all the heaviest which held down most of the small brush. I let it lie for a week or more, until it was good and dry, then when there was a fair breeze set fire to it and got a good burn without piling the scrub.

Having no railroad nearer than Fishers Landing, Minn., and no saw mill or lumber nearer than Winnipeg, our first furniture was rather primitive. Bedstead of one post reaching from floor to rafters to keep it stiff, sills fitted into walls and post by one-and-a-half-inch auger holes, bottom made of poles laid in gains cut in sills, bed of hay, pillows of the tops of cat-tails or bull-rushes. For a table, we got a packing case at store, made legs of poles flattened at top, to fit the corners of it. For seats we sawed a log seven inches in diameter, shaved the flat side smooth with draw knife for top and completed it by putting in four legs of sticks two and a half inches thick on under side, and we had a seat that lasted as long as any factory made chair you ever had. I then got a smaller packing case and put a pair of rockers underneath and thus equipped reckoned we would pull through till the railroad came.

A Trip for Grist

After getting the shanty plastered, stable ditto, and everything snug for winter, I started for the mill at Gladstone for a grist. Arriving there the second night found the mill shut down for repairs. Next nearest mill at Totogan, over 20 miles further on, but it

turned out a good trip for me, as, while waiting for my grist, a Mr. McAskill, of Gladstone, took a fancy to my team, and asked me to call at his farm on my way home and see if we could not make a trade. Stayed there over night and in the morning made the trade. For my team of French Canadians and harness he gave me a five-year-old team of oxen, harness and log chain, two two-year-old steers, a two-year-old heifer in calf, a six months old sow, six hens and a rooster. This was a case where each one thought he had the best end of the deal, and had no regrets.

We were on our last baking when I had started out. On my arrival home, I found the wife and kiddies had been living on boiled wheat for a couple of days, a change of diet that did not do them a bit of harm.

All the wheat in Manitoba at that time was Golden Drop, and it was all smutty. When the C.P.R. came in they brought in Red Fife, and offered a premium of 15 cents per bushel over the price of Golden Drop, for the crop grown from their seed, which proved good business for both them and the country.

Near spring, when the cow was milking and the hens laying, we started to live "de luxe." We had had no butter or milk all winter, just black bread, potatoes, tea and prairie chick and rabbits, with an occasional feed of bear meat or venison from the Indians in trade for tea, flour, onions, potatoes or oats.

Indians as Near Neighbors

The Indians were not confined to their reserves till after the whites came in in numbers, after four or five years. Some of these settlers traded fire water to them and trouble started right off, then the Indians were made to keep on their reserves. About 25 Crees camped one half-mile north of us on a creek bank for three or four years. When the weather was bad and hunting poor they would come down in pairs to the shanty and say, "Mushgee won Itchie" (hungry Indian). They would get a piece and drink of tea, go back, then another couple drop in and so on till all hands paid us a visit, but they never failed to bring us a share of the kill.

One of them, Charlie Prince, he called himself, asked me to lend him my gun, a muzzle loader, 12 bore, one day. I said "what for?" He made me understand that Indian had found bear den and only had three guns in teepee. These guns were H.B.Co. guns, 16 bore, double-barrel, and loaded with buck-shot or hand-made bullets. He said, "bring gun back in three days." But next day was very wet and they didn't get their bear for nine days. Then they took the four guns and a long pole with which they poked the bear up till he shook himself and came to the front to find out the trouble. While Mr. Bear was blinking his eyes in the light they let go together and made mince-meat of his neck. Thus does the noble Red man overcome his dangerous enemies. Charlie brought me about eight pounds back fat, and as much bear steak and did not forget the gun either, so we were well provided with the best hair tonic the world produces for a long time, a real luxury on the outskirts of civilization. The Indians would tan a horse or cow hide and smoke it for \$2.50, or make you a deer-skin shag-a-nappie coat for \$5.00, but a neighbor who took a fisher out of their trap they wouldn't go near or sell or trade him anything, even after getting the fisher back.

Before the Day of Good Roads

In June 1879, three of us took four teams of oxen to Portage to buy wheat for gristing and found a store-keeper who was trading goods for wheat, and we paid him 39 cents per bushel all he asked for 160 bushels. No. 1 wheat except for smut. The road down was very wet with the corduroy in the Pine Creek woods floating. Being told the road by Totogan was far drier, we camped the first night out of Portage la Prairie, about one and a half miles from the village, drove into Totogan about 6.30 a.m. or rather drove into the water, which, on account of a heavy north wind, was backing up into the river mouth and spreading through the village, until the platform at the boarding house was only a few inches out of

the water, and some of the boarders on the platform were spearing fish. The government kept a ferry-boat and a man there to help travellers across the river, the boat being held in place by a cable stretched from bank to bank. We put two teams on to each wagon and got as near the ferry as possible and the ferryman came out to the wagon with a skiff that only carried a man and two sacks of flour at a trip. So by the time we had the four loads transferred and loaded up again we were ready for a 7 o'clock dinner. Making a big camp fire we dried off, while the fish and potatoes were cooking, made a good hearty meal and about one and a half miles on our homeward way and called it a day.

Nearing Gladstone we were overtaken by a middle-aged Englishman with his two grown-up daughters, a nice team of horses, a new wagon and harness, going up north from Gladstone to settle. Asking him what he thought of Totogan he stopped his team, threw up his hands and replied, "It was quite a scene, quite a scene, I do assure you, quite a scene."

In 1883, the weather was a lot better and also the railroad got as far as Neepawa, 14 miles south of us. Other settlers came in and a saw-mill was built 10 miles west in the mountain, which all helped to provide us a market.

My wife used to make up and bake a sack of flour into bread for four bachelor farmers, at \$1.00 per sack, knit woolen mitts for 50 cents a pair, and tend any sick people for nothing, except gratitude. She is still hopping and popping around every day at 73 years. Most all buildings being log buildings we used to make bees and help one another for miles round, thus getting acquainted with all kinds of people. After laying the foundation, which we squared by taking a rope stretched from say N.W. corner to S.E., and then from S.W. to N.E. corners, the same length exact both ways and levelled with a spirit level. The gang were warned out and with four corner men to dove-tail the corners, four to six to put up the logs as the teams hauled them round, the corners being kept plumb by spirit level, marked and sawn off. It took all of a long day to raise a building 14 or 15 rounds. A little Englishman who went to a lot of raisings had a fashion when the plate log was fitted down of yelling out "Heverybody oller," and all hands proved to have a great big "oller" to fill up at the supper table. Houses were nearly all thatched, stables roofed with hay or straw, kept on by poles, pinned together at top and straddled across roof.

Prairie Fires Menace

We had five or six wet summers causing a very heavy growth of all kinds of vegetation, then we got three or four dry summers. On coming in at noon one day, in the fall of 1884, I noticed a heavy cloud of smoke some five or six miles to the south west. Hurriedly swallowing some dinner, I took the oxen and plowed a fireguard around a haystack one-half mile south. I then hurried back to the buildings. About 15 rods south of the house was a slough or runway rather, filled with heavy willows, I kept the oxen and plow going on the south of this and when nearly blinded with smoke, started a fire on the south of the furrows about three rods farther out. This back fire was just burnt up to the furrows in the nick of time as the big fire reached it, but all hands had to fight that fire till three o'clock in the morning to keep it out of the yard. Wife and three oldest kids, used bags dipped in pails of water and beat out the running fire.

A farmer, two miles south, lost a stable, colt and a flock of geese. A man across the road lost two stacks of wheat, our nearest neighbor about 15 rods of snake fence. The next man thinking the house would go sure, carried their bedding out to a bare place in the garden, piled their furniture out there too, and while they were busy in the yard, a chunk of flying fire caught in their bedding, but the house was saved. After that the fire got into the meadows north east of us and burned hundreds of tons of stacked hay. That fire started a few miles east of Minnedosa in the forenoon and by



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92

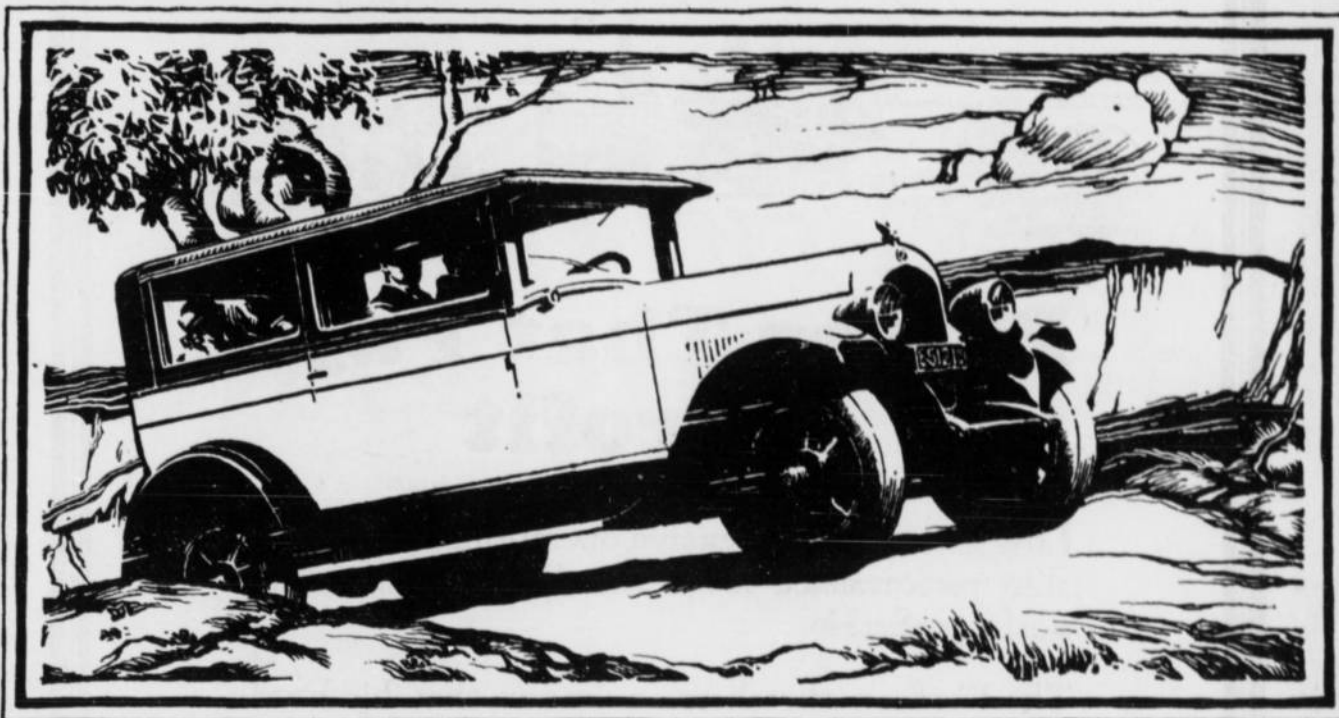


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In the first sixty days following its introduction an enthusiastic motoring public has paid more than eighteen millions of dollars for the newest Chrysler, the new lighter six, Chrysler "60".

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This overwhelming success was inevitable.

For no other car approximating these low prices can match this combination of noteworthy features—

Sixty miles, and more, per hour; unprecedented acceleration; extraordinary gas economy, easily exceeding 26 miles to the gallon; the striking beauty of Chrysler dynamic symmetry—

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WINDSOR, ONTARIO

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We have reconditioned barrels previously used for vinegar, whiskey, wine and syrups which have been thoroughly cleaned and put into first-class condition.

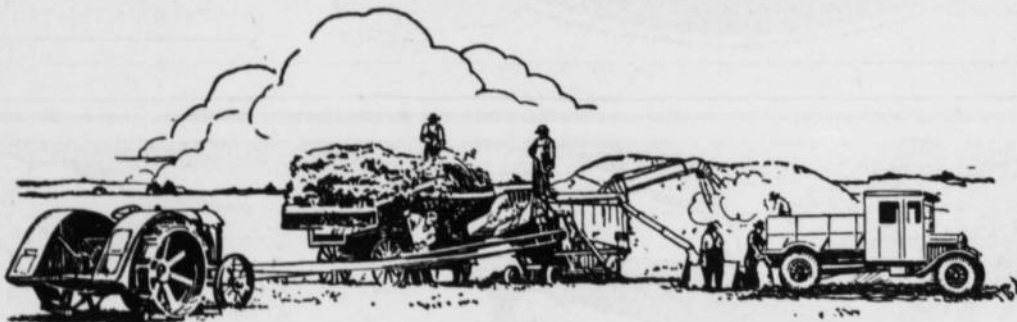
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Low first cost, inexpensive operation, and dependable performance make the Fordson threshing outfit profitable.

The Fordson thresherman knows that his Fordson will do the job, and at a cost so low that he can be sure of a larger percentage of profit from each acre of grain. Country-wide Ford service assures this power is always ready.

Any authorized Ford dealer will demonstrate how Fordson power will pay on your farm for threshing and afterwards on the silo filler, the hay baler or feed grinder, in addition to properly preparing the seed bed.

The new Two-Crop Payment Plan for buying a Fordson and implements makes it possible for every farmer to own one.

Ford

CARS

TRUCKS

TRACTORS

PRODUCTS OF TRADITIONAL QUALITY

midnight was over 30 miles away. Next afternoon I walked along this runway which ran right across the place and counted over 200 rabbits lying dead with their coats just singed. They had run ahead of the fire, till they came to these willows and when the smoke was checked by them, the rabbits were just smothered.

Step from Poverty into Prosperity

But it is an ill wind that blows nobody any good. That fire cleared off more brush and scrub for me than I could in years, and I could now get ahead with the breaking, and 1887 being a good season for grain, our wheat averaged 42 bushels per acre, and oats 70 bushels. We stepped out of poverty into prosperity before we realized it. From the proceeds of this crop and trading off a spare horse, we were able to get a mower and horse rake and a new binder.

The wife then said to me, "You've been talking of going home to see your father and mother, whenever you got enough money, so now you'd better go."

I replied, "Too much work for you looking after about 30 head of stock, horses, cattle, sheep and pigs, besides the youngsters," (of whom there were now six). But she said "We'll manage all right, so pack up and go."

Before leaving I bought an organ, not that we needed any more noise, but to help keep the kids quiet. I paid \$135 with \$100 cash, balance in cordwood at \$2.25 per cord, delivered in Neepawa 14 miles from bush. Over in the Old Country, I learnt how beautifully "Canadian National Policy" works out for the benefit of the other fellow. In High Holborn, London, I went into a piano and organ show-room, and the salesman showed me an organ, an exact mate for the one I got in Neepawa, price, delivered free inside of 12 miles, £15, approximately \$75. The agent told me "I gave you a snap on that organ. I reckon to sell two or three more in your neighborhood when they find out what a good instrument you've got. The regular price is \$145." I know of one instance where he got that price. A Canadian binder, six feet cut, Neepawa price was \$150 for cash, or \$160 in two payments at 8 per cent. interest, 12 per cent. if not paid on due date, price in Dunstable, England, \$135 cash. B.C. Salmon, Horse-shoe brand, in Neepawa, 20 cents, over there, 7½d or 15c. Canadian apples 4c per pound, retail, over there, in Neepawa, \$7.00 per barrel. This way of doing business is called, "Canada for the Canadians." The question is, who are the Canadians? Echo answers, "Who?" It certainly is not the pioneers of the West, but as John A. Macdonald remarked, "You can't cheek Manitoba."

As our family had now outgrown our shanty, and having a sawmill about 10 miles off, we put up a log house, 26 x 10 feet, story and half, plank floor and lumber roof, weather-boarded with slabs. We also got a school going this same year, which we named North End, thinking we were as far north as anyone would want to go, but today there are schools 200 miles north of us. As an illustration of the benefit derived from homesteading near a railway, note this: Previous to 1903 we hauled our wheat and wood to Neepawa, 14 miles. That fall I drew 250 bushels wheat there at 50c per bushel. About Christmas, the C.N.R. steel got to Eden, four and a half miles south, sold 200 bushels there at 60c. About February 1 an elevator started taking in grain at Birnie, two miles away. I sold the balance of crop there at 62c., and incidentally saved about \$20 in stable fees and dinners, but best of all, about five or six weeks hauling for the team and myself. Since that time we usually haul the wheat from the threshing mill to elevator, taking bigger loads than we drew in winter to Neepawa.

Where a Man is His Own Master

Homesteading is "the life" after all. Anyone wanting to get away from the whirl and swirl of city life, away from the leading strings of walking delegate and the dictation of a labor union, who has good health, with plenty of elbow grease and sticking plaster in their make up, will find homesteading is the ideal life. They can grow everything they want in the way of meats, cereals, vegetables and quite a variety of fruit.

and flowers. They are not subject to any one's beck and call, except the calls of nature to the tending of crops in summer, feeding stock in winter, a job in sight for every day the year round and nary a strike. I'm like old Buck and Bright, I can travel a long way in a long time, from 1870 to 1926, but I haven't given you all my homesteading experience by a long shot. We are still on the old homestead 47 years, living in a brick-veneer house, worth about \$3,500. We don't owe anybody, have raised a family of eight, besides two we adopted, and although I say it myself they are all fair average citizens, Canadian at that. We pay our taxes before the discount of 10 per cent. is cut off December 15, and none of us have been put in jail yet, except that the lad who enlisted did get a few days C.B. behind the lines in France for some military irregularity, got up as a smoke screen while his superior officers were pulling off a bigger stunt.

I might add that about 30 years ago we made a picnic and went to the woods and pulled about 300 young spruce, of which about 250 are alive today, from 10 to 30 feet tall, and I often enjoy looking at them and also the broad acres we have reclaimed from the wilderness.

In conclusion would say that to make a success at homesteading, we found it necessary to keep the D's outside the door, that is dirt, debt, drink and the devil. I am putting in time now choring for 21 head of stock and keeping the wood pile replenished, waiting for the call. What call? Ah! there's the rub, but thanks be to God who giveth us the victory, even the victory of our faith.

FUZZYFACE

Continued from Page 4

the outer edges of these same roads there was a foot to spare beyond the monster's wheels, with a thousand feet of sheerest depths below. The woman shuddered and cowered close to the man, but he only laughed and steered the roaring bolt unerringly up the dizzy way.

Far, far in they went, past Lewiston and up the Trinity River. At Minersville they left the long grey car, safe covered and shut in a big corral, and hired four horses from the ranch. On the two pack horses Dick packed his shuffle and supplies, and the fact that he could throw a diamond-hitch proved him no tenderfoot.

There were many horses here to choose from and in among the shining lot there stood one that took his eye—a gleaming sorrel, slim-legged, slim-jarrelled, soft-eyed, his thin neck arching, a thorough-bred by every sign, Old Hollywood, long past his prime but gallant still. And Hollywood, Dick must have for Helen. None other should carry the precious burden. But that was not so easily accomplished, for Hollywood was privileged, the old pride of the ranch. At last, however, he got him, reluctantly, and in another dawn the man and the woman and the grey-coated dog struck up into the deepest wilderness that she had ever seen. At the left old Granite Peak rose into the heavens, white and sharp above the timber line. To the right North Fork leaped and dimpled, alive with trout. The tall pines sang their everlasting song and the winds were sweet with resin. The mountains closed them in on every hand—Oh, lovely Trinities! To Dick this was a paradise. He was a man in every sense and loved the virile land like the aborigine who must meet it for his very life.

But to Helen, so bravely seconding his choice of a wilderness honeymoon, it was an appalling land of fear. Fear had faced her from the hazardous roads hung on the mountains, from the dashing streams, and from the silence of the eternal forests. It faced her now as they left civilization farther and farther behind.

She said no word of this, for she was built of good material at heart, but a little white line came about her lips and the pupils of her eyes dilated slightly.

She sat in her saddle, easy with old Hollywood's soft shuffle-step, and followed up and up and ever up. Dick

Healthful

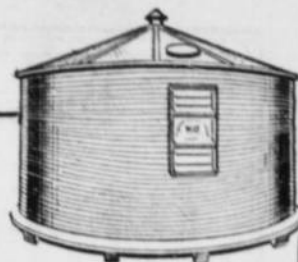


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IN WESTERN CANADA—At a cost of a fraction of a cent per pound you can reach over 80,000 western farm homes, with a "Little Guide Ad." in the Farmers' Market Place, found at the end of this journal. Try this profitable method for selling your surplus honey. For further information see top of page 32.
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There is one, just one, moderately priced Thresher Belt that fills the bill. It will "carry on" a long job without a slip, break or stretch. It is **STRONG**; it will stand the **PULL** with minimum **STRETCH** and it is a difficult belt to wear out. This easy-to-buy belt we call the

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For it is the best indicator of
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To-night—give your hair and scalp a thorough washing with a pure, stimulating shampoo like that made by Seven Sutherland Sisters. Then when the hair is dry apply a Little Hair Fertilizer, supplied with Scalp Cleaner. It nourishes the hair roots.

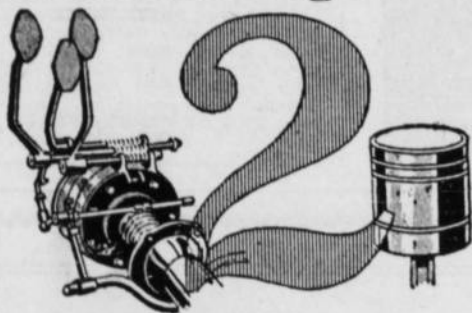
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You should get the greatest obtainable freedom
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Only such an oil will give you quiet operation, fullness of power, free valve action, clean spark plugs and general smooth running.

To combine this freedom from carbon with freedom from glazed bands in Ford lubrication has taken years of study on the part of the Mobiloil engineers and chemists.

In this combined effect, we sincerely believe that the Mobiloil "E" of today stands alone.

Make this
CHART
your guide

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars, motortrucks and tractors are specified below. The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil are indicated by the letters shown below. "Arc." means Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic.

If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1926		1925		1924		1923	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Cadillac.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler 6.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
(other mod.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Dodge Brothers.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Durand 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Flint 80.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(other mod.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford.....	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin.....	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
McLaughlin Buick.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile 8.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(other mod.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard Eight.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
(other mod.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige (Pass.).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Pierce Arrow.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Pontiac.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys Knight 6.....	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
(other mod.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.



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for Fords



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Marketers of GARGOYLE MOBILOIL in Canada

MANUFACTURED BY VACUUM OIL COMPANY

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had been here before and he knew where he was going. The trails were rowed and roughened and the summer warmth paled in the high coolness. Great rugged slopes and slants began to face them and the stupendous grandeur of the country awed the woman.

"My Lord!" she whispered to herself, aghast, "he has planned so much on bringing in a deer. And—and I'll have to stay in camp! I know it. Oh, these cold heights—and the long shadows are already coming down the slants!"

She was right. They were. "Look! Just look, honey!" cried Dick in a sort of rapture. "Distance and height and silence, and the jumbled peaks! Old California can give you anything, from shore and desert to this. Some state, I'll say—some grand old state!"

But if the austere peaks were awe-some they could be wondrous too, and she found for the first time in her life the enchantment of a fire high in the pines at night, of the sound of singing waters on the slopes, of a bed spread on high-piled fir boughs correctly spread with their curved tips together. Her man was of the open and proved it by his keen efficiency. He had come "packed light" and had little to do with, but she marveled that that little was all-sufficient. They made their permanent camp high on a plateau beside a splendid spring where a group of spreading fir trees made shade and shelter. A tiny light tent went up with their duffle bags inside, some folding stools came from the packs, some saplings cut with the small hand axe and neatly built together made table and settle, and the place was charming with its undying fire in the centre. Dick tethered one horse and turned the others loose with hobbles, and got out his precious rifle.

Helen smiled back, for she was happy so long as she did not look ahead, and she was trying her best to fry bacon without burning it. She was appalled at the length of time it took to make the coffee boil.

"So high, honey," said the man, "it's the altitude."

Sunrise on the peaks was a celestial pageant.

Have you ever slept on a mountain top and wakened with the light? Then you know the utter enchantment of it, the hush that is a promise, the coolness, the exhilaration, the joy that comes in the heart without apparent cause.

Dick stood on his plateau and smiled vacantly at the dark canons still filled with blue-green shadow, at the gilded edges of the distant ridge, and at his feet sat Fuzzyface gravely inspecting the world. Fuzzyface was happy, too. Very happy. From time to time he looked up in his new master's face with wise brown eyes that adored him openly. He was a contained dog, not given to demonstration of affection, but once in a while he leaned his slug-head and kissed the hand that hung at the master's side, and the touch was eloquent.

Had the master not called him with a glance out of that maelstrom of fear to give him food and drink and sanctuary on the grey car's running board? And what was more, a vast deal more, was there not gentleness and understanding in the kindly face that smiled down upon him?

So the peaks were paradise indeed to these two—but they were dark with menace to the woman. She could not know the challenge which they gave the males, therefore she was afraid of them. All that first day the man and the dog stayed at the camp, but with the dusk Dick's eyes would turn eagerly toward the farther slopes. He knew the deer were feeding there—and so did Fuzzyface. Next day he could wait no longer.

His gun was oiled and ready—and Fuzzyface sat at the camp's edge with his keen eyes on the master's face, waiting.

"Now, honey," said Dick as he kissed the little bride, "there's my automatic and if you want me for anything just fire three times and I'll come. I won't be far away, anyhow, just across on the other slope." Then he was gone, with a wave of his hand, and the great land had her alone in its grip. She looked about the camp with dilated

Get Genuine Coleman Mantles
MADE IN CANADA

To get the greatest amount of light out of Coleman Lamps and Lanterns you should use only Genuine Coleman Mantles, because—

- 1 They work perfectly with the proper size gas tip and air intake in producing 300 candle power of pure-white light—always restful to the eyes.
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- 5 They are made in Canada, by a special process—especially for use on Coleman Quick-Lite Lamps and Lanterns.

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For a limited time we are offering a beautiful Watch Chain FREE. Write now while offer lasts.

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Send at once and get a copy of this book—FREE! See the newest, beautiful, advance styles in Studebaker Art Beauty Cases and Dials. Read how you can buy a 21 Jewel Studebaker Insured Watch direct from the maker—save big money—and pay for it on easy monthly payments.

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eyes and gripped her small hands at her sides.

However, she was not minded to be a coward so she went about some little work and tried not to be afraid. But always she kept seeing Dick striking away and at his heels the grey-saddled dog.

The jealous dislike she had felt that first day on Market Street was turning into sharp hatred for the interloper. Why should she have a rival on her wedding journey, even though it was a dog?

She resented the understanding that was between the two, the wordless speech that passed between them and in which she had no part. But Dick was happy—and so was Fuzzyface. This land seemed old to him, though why he did not know. In reality it was because his forebears belonged here, though his father and himself had travelled far, even to the distant north. All this was dim to Fuzzyface—he only felt at home in the Trinities, and was happy. Dick was gone four hours and to Helen they were an eternity of frightfulness. She sat upright on the settle, holding her breath and listening, for long intervals. She went about the camp with a careful step as if there might be ears to hear in the thickets below. And once, far over on the other slope, she heard a shot.

With the decline of the sun toward the west, Dick came tramping happily back, his flannel shirt open at the neck, the sun on his fair hair. He looked like a young god in his virility and his strength, and Helen thrilled with joy in her possession of him.

His first words added to the thrill, for they were in appreciation of herself. "Some little brick," he told her admiringly, "to stay alone so long. 'Fraid?"

"Not a bit," she lied, smiling; "see any deer?"

"You bet I did. Found where a big buck beds, over on the other slope, but didn't see him. Got one shot at a spike, but tomorrow I'm going after the big boy."

He kissed her and went to wash his hands at the spring.

"And say, say man! but I've got a dog at last! I just wish you could have seen the little chap work! He's a perfect heeler and waits my word like a veteran. I gave him the spike's fresh track and he took down the gulch without a sound and it wasn't ten minutes until he gave one short yelp—no more, not another word after—and presently I saw the little buck go out below across an opening. I got one shot but he was too quick for me—and when I saw he was going to get away I whistled once—just once—and Fuzzyface stopped in the middle of the opening. Stopped so short he nearly turned a somersault. Humped your old back like a camel, didn't you, old Fuzzyface?" he leaned to rub soapy hands over the short ears, "some dog! Some little ol' dog! I'll say you are!"

Helen's soft mouth hardened as she bent to pull a frying pan off the coals. She looked at the dog under lowered lids—and Fuzzyface looked back. Instantly the brown orbs that had been shining at the master's praise and touch, sobered and the dog went sedately and lay down at the camp's edge. Always at the camp's edge. It seemed that was his place, as if, from long lines of ancestors, he had inherited it.

Dick noticed the habit and with the innocent tactlessness of the happy and good-intentioned, he struck upon it for further eulogy.

"See," he said as he rubbed his sun-burned face with a coarse towel, "how he always lies out. That's blood. The place of the protector, nearest possible danger, with his charges behind. The Collie has it, this instinct, and one or two other breeds. The Airedale is a made breed, you know, and has had the best traits of several of his crossed strains carefully fostered. This fearlessness and faithfulness comes from much thought on the part of many intelligent gentlemen in England where the breed was perfected. They were called once Tyneside Terriers. I'll bet someone is sorry for this chap's loss, and if I could I'd locate the rightful

owner. He has had training in a deer country, I can see that."

"Come," said Helen shortly, "dinner is served."

Dinner—light bread made in a dutch-oven and bacon with potatoes fried in the drip—and the keen winds drawing up the slopes. The girl could cook—so much for the higher education and domestic science—and Dick had shown her the tricks of coal-bed and spider, of facing stones and coffee pot, and he felt now like a king in his domain with his woman beside him.

That was a wonderful night, with the big cool stars hanging close in a blue-black sky, with the little winds singing in the pine tops, and the sounds of the wilderness all about them. For a long while they lay close on their springy fir bough bed and talked of a thousand things—the first magic moment of their meeting, the subsequent times, and of how they were to meet and marry from time immemorial. And once a big owl called from the canon below and Helen cowered under Dick's arm, and he laughed uproariously. He did not laugh, however, when the coyotes set up their unearthly racket from the other slope, for an ugly thought assailed him.

"By George!" he said, uneasily, "I wonder if I could have hit the little spike! I hope not, poor little chap, for that's no part of a sportsman's game—to wound a creature for the coyotes."

But it seemed only a nightly song which soon sang itself out to the stars, and Helen drifted away to the murmur of the pine tops and dreamed of the city on the bay below.

Dick had no dreams. He was tired with that delightful fatigue of the traveller in the big hills which flexes every muscle, and slept like the dead.

There was one, however, who did not sleep so—who lay out at the camp's edge and drowsed and waked and drowsed again—Fuzzyface listening with short ears cocked to the stealthy sounds of night. He heard the owl and its mate who answered, knew when they floated away together on silent wings of death for some hapless small creature. He listened in quiet contempt to the racket of the coyotes. He heard a little animal scream far down the slope and scream again until the screams were suddenly stopped by cruel bark or fang. He hunched himself into a tighter ball for the night cold dropped on the mountain like a blanket, drew his feet together with his whiskered nose among them. He had, alas! no long tail with which to cover them as old dame Nature meant in the beginning. Man, who had given him his bristled saddle with its wonderful thick grey under-pack beneath, had ruthlessly copped it off. However, he had man to thank for the amazingly powerful jaws hidden so unostentatiously under the tawny whiskers, those great jaws with the teeth far back along their trap-like edges and the knots of muscle at the hinge that could spring out so suddenly.

Also he must thank that same questionable benefactor for the gallant heart, bred patiently up from a long line's best, that held no fear of anything, for the blind joy in combat that brought him and his kind back into the battle when they had been whipped to a standstill and did not know it. For that one gift alone Fuzzyface should have worshipped man, which he did unconsciously—tail or no tail. He was a fighter born, unconquered because he did not understand defeat. There had been one or two times—that day on the Saskatchewan, when he had met the huge Siberian Malamute, because his master had pitted him in a pen—and the night alone in the wilderness after the month-long vigil beside that same master who fell on the trail and never arose, when he fought the timber wolf for supremacy. Those had been nightmare times and he had fought in a still red haze, coming back again and again and again, when he should rightfully have been down and out. Some times Fuzzyface dreamed of those great fights and his sturdy legs twitched at the memory.

Sometime after midnight, when a little soft sickle of a moon hung low



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE
WINNIPEG, MAN.

in the west, he came abruptly awake
in every nerve and fibre. He did not
make a single move, save to open his
eyes and lift his short ears to the
sharpest angle of acute efficiency.

He had heard no sound. He had not
caught a step upon the earth. And
yet he knew positively that danger was
near. The heavy muzzle tucked among
his toes quivered carefully, for it was
his tale-bearer. In the midst of his
dozing slumber it had told him some-
thing—and that something lifted every
stiff hackle in his grizzly saddle
straight on end.

Out of the thicket below there came
a scent, strong, pungent, antagonistic.
Only a dog or a horse would have
caught it—man would have walked in-
to the thicket unconscious of it.

For a long time Fuzzyface breathed
and listened. Then, as silently as a
cat, he rose to his feet and stepped
away toward the shadows. But what-
ever had been there was quicker, more
silent than he. It was a long time be-
fore the dog came back to the camp's
edge—in fact not until the dawn was
coming up the eastern sky—and when
he did he knew several things that
would have surprised Dick.

That morning Helen was in an un-
pleasant mood. The mountain top was
decidedly cold, and for some reason
it took a long time for the fire to burn
well. She frowned as she helped Dick
with the little work of breakfast and
tidying up, and it seemed to her the
grey dog, huddled into an unobtrusive
ball, was directly in the way where-
ever she turned. Once she gave him a
vicious little kick and Fuzzyface
looked at her with his grave eyes in a
way that she did not understand. It
was as if he stood pat, like a gentle-
man, for that indignity and would
stand for more, but that there was a
point beyond which they had best not
go. Blue eyes and brown gave chal-
lenge and accepted it.

"Dick," the girl cried impetuously,
"I don't like that dog! He'd take
one down."

"Yes," answered the man very
quietly, "I think he would—if one
abused him without reason."

"You mean?" she flashed.

"My dear," said Dick gently, "I
saw that little play."

Helen turned away, flushed and with
trembling lips.

"It seems to me you are a strange
bridegroom," she said bitterly, "to
favor a dog," there was scorn in-
effable in the word, "against your
wife."

Instantly Dick was beside her, his
loving arms about her.

"There can be no such question be-
tween us," he told her, "no such com-
parison. But I want my wife to be
just—even to a dog."

That day he stayed in camp, read
aloud from the books they had brought,
looked after the horses and told her
long tales of the wild land, so that the
frowns smoothed out of the pretty
brow and the petulant droop lifted
from the corners of the curved mouth.

And all day Fuzzyface lay out and
watched the thicket with narrowed
eyes and alert nostrils. Of the woman
he took little notice, neither moving
too quickly from her path, nor placing
himself in her way. He knew where
he stood with her just as well as Dick
did, and was satisfied. There was no
love lost between them.

He merely stayed sedately apart
and waited—waited for the master,
and upon his own good time. The very
lift of the grave eyes toward the man
was provocative to the woman, inas-
much as they spoke so plainly and
openly of the secret understanding be-
tween the two.

But the next day was different. It
called to the hunter's instinct in every
little breeze, in every still thicket, in
each cool ravine shadowed at noon,
and Dick, after reassuring Helen that
he would not go out of hearing should
she fire the automatic, took his gun
and dog after the ancient fashion of
the provider and went down the slopes.
He was bound for the farther slants
where he had found the big buck's
bed. He knew that a wise old-timer,
a big four-pointer such as he took this
one to be would not return to any
one bedding place many nights in suc-

cession, but would have many little
hidden nooks in which to lie up during
the day's heat and chew his cud. It
was dark of the moon and the deer
would feed early and late, at dawn
and dusk, but he could not leave the
girl at those times, so must do the
best he could.

"Fuzzyface," he said to the grey
dog, "we'll just work that hillside
for all it's worth," and proceeded to
do so. He went high and watched the
open spots below, scanned the edges
of the thickets for a tawny form that
might any moment go leaping out.

He worked down the frequent short
gulches—and here Fuzzyface proved
his training, for he obeyed like a
veteran when Dick commanded him by
word and gesture to the gulch's head.
Like a veteran, indeed, he went up and
came straight down through the deep
cut, with Dick watching in a favor-
able opening.

From the second gulch he started a
band, and Dick snapped up his gun
but dropped it again, for they were
two old does with three yearlings.

Fuzzyface, came up to him with his
grave brown eyes lifted as if to ask
why, when he had produced the game,
the master had failed to secure it.

"No sporting chance, old boy," he
said whimsically, "we don't make war
on ladies. Only the big boys who are
a lot more cunning than we are. And
I think we're working too low at
that," he added, glancing up toward
the towering peaks, "for they're most
likely up yonder sunning their horns
in the velvet. They're mostly rubbed
by now, but are still tender. Let's
go up."

It was a stiff climb, and long before
he had reached the line he sought, Dick
was perspiring freely. He was happy
though, happy as a man may be with
the golden sun above him and the cool
winds drawing up the slopes, with his
good gun on his shoulder and his dog
at heels, while at every step there was
the possibility of the sudden leap, the
crack of brush, the sight of the run-
ning quarry.

So he climbed and grinned to him-
self in pure delight, and here we leave
him for the story must turn back to
Helen. Helen, half sullen, disgusted
with the world in general, trying to
read the exhausted magazines and
seowling across the great space be-
tween the mountains where her lord
and master preferred to tramp—while
she, a bride on her wedding trip, en-
dured the loneliness of the solitary
camp. She felt resentful and the mood
produced a sort of courage which
prompted her for the first time to go
on a little exploring trip outside the
confines of the camp. The tall pines
were singing their everlasting dia-
pason and the shadows of high clouds
trailed across the slants with witchery.

Strange glowing flowers grew here
and there, and she saw a huge bird's
nest high in a sugar pine. She also
heard the sharp racket of a rattle-
snake but did not recognize it, going
placidly on about her pleasant business.
She was wise, however, and kept the
camp always in sight by turning from
time to time to get and keep her bear-
ings. She dropped down across a
sharply-tilted glade, found some beau-
tiful red blooms beside a spring, sat
for a while on a great flat rock that
overlooked the sheer depths, and
watched a blue heron sailing along



Mrs. E. MacGregor, of London, Ont., better
known to Guide readers as Marian Keith,
author of *The Gentleman Adventurer*.

the stream below. Then she slipped
the rock and started back, though
a different route.

She would go a little farther
and come up to camp from the other
side. She swung her red flowers
their long stems, and being in a bet-
ter temper by reason of the soothing
of nature laid majestically on her
the solitude, she sang in a high
voice, very sweet and piercing. She
chose the aria from the *Rigole*
quartette, for it alone seemed
enough with which to salute the
silence. And far down below
thicket that flanked the camp on the
lower side, a round, flat head raised
itself from the tawny paws on which
had been resting, and listened with
blunt ears well forward. Two
yellow eyes in the broad cat face
widened slowly, long whiskers twitched
and a low sniffling growl sent the
kittens, rolling in the sun, scuttling
instantly into the low-mouthed cave
beneath a two-ton stone.

Old Tawny Sides, for years the
disputed queen of this particular ridge,
backed carefully away to flatten her
long, gaunt body in the speckled shade
of a manzanita bush and watch the
cave mouth.

And Helen, singing like a siren, came
slowly upward along the slope.

At precisely this moment something
happened across the broad gulch—
something which brought an oath to
Dick's lips, a look of astonishment to
his face. For Fuzzyface had stopped
in his tracks, his slug head well up in
the little wind that was drawing up
to them, his every hackle rising with
the fringe of whisker under his ear
and just above his collar stood rid-
dulously out like a ruff. Dick had com-
manded him forward to work a patch
of brush, and for the first time the dog
had paid no more attention than
if he had not spoken.

For a moment the man watched him
"Old Timer," he said at last
solemnly, "I hope I've not been mis-
taken. Are you going to renig-
after such perfect work?"

But Fuzzyface was not even listen-
ing to him. His brown eyes were
dilated, his nostrils were pinched close
in a keen effort to get the last word
from that little wind, his whole tense
body was straining at something be-
yond the human ken. He was harking
back to that thicket below the camp
and what he knew about it.

That camp was the home place and
there were his master's possessions.
He did not like the woman who pre-
sided over it, but an instinct old as
his blood itself and followed in honor
by more than one of his ancestors,
even unto death, was pulling him back
toward it with a sudden vital clutch.

For another second Fuzzyface stood
like a stone and quested of the air of
the very space itself, but mostly of
that strange inner instinct which warned
the dumb of danger. Then without a
look at the man regarding him in
pained surprise, he leaped forward
with a scratching of claws on the earth
in his eagerness, and was gone.

Straight as a long grey bolt he went
down the slope, doubling and straighten-
ing, directly toward that distant camp.

Dick watched him sail away in that
straining run.

"Well—I'll-be-damned!" he said.

Across the great hollow Helen went
on, swinging her flowers, sublimely un-
conscious. Under the stone below the
thicket the two little kittens cowered
in round-eyed silence. Beneath the
manzanita bush old Tawny Sides
stretched and flattened, and the lips
above her terrible fangs drew back
and shook, exactly as do those of a
cat watching a bird—for the woman
was coming straight toward her den.

Old Tawny Sides was Death incarnate
ate to the ridge country.

For years uncounted she had killed
ruthlessly, mostly to feed herself and
the kittens that each spring opened
their eyes under the big stone, but
many times for the pure fun of the
thing.

Many a doe, heavy with fawn, had
to run its heart out in fear of her,
only to fall victim at last, many a
little one had bleated and starved for
its mother, whose choice parts only

had Tawny Sides eaten, many a baby had been picked from its cunningly-hidden nest and carried bodily for the savage kittens to maul.

For Tawny Sides was an old panther, lean and ugly and as cruel as only her kind can be. She had never come into contact with humans, was afraid of the few she had seen in her domain, in fact, but when a human neared that place of her young—ah, that was a different matter. No other creature of the wild land would have gone within winding distance of that den, but the human had no tell-tale nose.

It took some time for the girl to come up along the slope.

She had dropped farther down than she had intended, and she was tired, too. Therefore, she stopped and rested, wondering where Dick was and how late it was getting to be. She looked at the sun but was no judge. Then she went on, more slowly, but still adventuring her whereabouts by the joyous tising her whereabouts by the joyous tising. She felt better, more in tune with the world, was sorry she had been so sharp with Dick about the dog. She hated the dog—yes, there was no getting round that, and always would. He seemed so smug, so dignified, somehow—as if he were a better individual of his type and species than she was of hers. Again she rested and went on.

The camp was not so far away now, and she was very glad. Just up beyond the thicket. But she was certainly tired. There was a broad, flat stone yonder—good place to rest. She would sit upon it and watch for Dick a while. Thinking thus she went forward, climbing up the slope, directly toward the gleaming, yellow eyes that had never looked more cruel in their life, the long body that tensed and waited, the long tail lashing slowly.

"Whe-ew!" she said aloud, "I didn't think it was so warm." She stepped toward the chosen resting place—the broad, flat stone that was the very door-sill of the cave.

"Oh, Lord God!" For as she raised her eyes toward the manzanita bush the speckled shadows rose from under it with grotesque unreality and lifted high in the air. She saw the long body sail up and out toward her, the awful paws spread, the head curved on its arching neck, the mouth open and unspeakable with its snarl.

Helen was of the cities, carefully nurtured, delicately shielded, but she knew in that one second what this was and what it meant, there on the lonely hillside. She had one sickening flash of Dick—and her mangled form. And just in that one awful second, which seemed long as eternity, something shot up from almost under her arm, shot up like a long, grey bolt, its own jaws wide open, its slug head out-thrust, to meet the tawny thing three feet above the ground and to fall with it—but with those long, punishing jaws with their rows of teeth well back set together like a vise on the panther's throat!

It was Fuzzyface, the faithful. Fuzzyface who had never met a panther cat before, but whose stout heart sent him up and under, unfailingly, with the only grip possible. He did not know that once, long back, in those very North California hills, a great grandfather had made his mark in the world by just that under grip, that fearless rage, had saved another woman's life, a woman whom he loved—That had been a wonderful dog, whose blood was in the land, and now Fuzzyface bred true to it. He did not know all this as he met old Tawny Sides, and he did not love this woman, but he was a born protector and this was his master's possession. Therefore, he closed his eyes and twisted his slug head and the instant his feet touched ground, he scratched backward for his life and more than that. And then pandemonium broke loose upon the hillside. There was one bounding, flying tangle of twisting, tawny body, of lashing tail, of a grey shape that whirled and flew with the great cat's struggles, but which tried always to keep out and back from the crawling hind feet that reached and tore for its vitals.



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Just so had that great grandfather scratched backward—just so had he closed his eyes and jerked tighter and tighter his grip on a tawny throat.

For a terrible time Helen stood and tried to get the breath back into her lungs, her hands clapped tight across her stomach.

Into the manzanita bush the flying tangle rolled, then out, and over and over down the slope. There was no sound from the grey dog, not a breath, not a snarl. He was silent as he was always. But the sounds that came from the panther's closing throat were indescribable. They filled the woman's lungs with a fog of fear. Then, suddenly, she seemed to waken to the tragedy of the moment. She saw those crawling feet with the cruel claws, she felt the great cat's superiority of bulk, its terrible sinuous strength. The dog seemed very small as he circled and sailed with the whip of the battle. And she realized, again suddenly, that the fight could have but one end. Surely as the sun was going down those crawling feet would find their mark—the grey dog's belly—and the gallant fighter would be done for.

It is to Helen's credit that in that moment of realization she had no thought of herself, she could not bear that that game little chap should lose so pitifully. And with this realization came inspiration.

The automatic! In the camp above! Like a frightened doe the girl darted up the slope.

It was but a matter of moments, though it seemed ages to her, before she was running down below the manzanita bush again to where the battle still raged, the big, blue gun stretched out before her. Here and there the bundle thrashed. Here and there she flashed herself, her eyes black with fright, her trembling held down by her own heart which was proving itself good stuff, watching for a chance to fire. In she went, closer and closer. Once the grey body brushed her knee, and the panther's long tail struck her like a flail. Here—there—down the hill and over to the right. She fell over a rock but was up and in again—and then—just for a terrible moment the panther's long body stretched out with the dingy white breast and stomach uppermost. Like a flash of light the girl ran in—so close, she could smell the sickening scent of the wild fur—stuck the muzzle of the gun against the left side of that yellow body and fired.

The bullet from the big automatic went precisely through the pounding heart inside—and old Tawny Sides' murders were done.

There was a long straightening out of the crawling legs, a sighing finish of the whistling breath—and the battle was over.

Like one in a daze Helen stood and held the smoking gun, her other hand at her throat. But it was a long time before Fuzzyface let go his hold on the lean neck—not until the last quiver had subsided. His eyes were fierce as those closed yellow ones had been, and he looked like the conqueror he was.

Upon this scene came Dick, red from running, aghast at the spectacle.

"Helen!" he cried, in an agony of fear, but the girl pointed at the dog standing above the panther.

"Speak to him—first," she said thickly, "he's all you said—and more—the born protector—the faithful—" then the world faded out and she crumpled down where she stood—very much after the fashion of her sex.

"Both," said Dick with a sob in his voice, "the gamest two on earth!"

Old Hollywood, being the only horse that would pack them, carried back to Minersville old Tawny Sides and her two kittens, for Dick had ruthlessly dug them out and killed them—"it will save a hundred fawns in the future," he told Helen, who feebly protested—and when the long car again took the boulevards it carried on the running board a sedate grey dog, who rode still beside the master, for though the woman's heart was full of humble devotion and firm friendship, he was a man's dog entirely, and would always be.

Our Fur Harvest

Continued from Page 6

year. The traps that have all winter long been set for other animals are now pulled up and set for these aquatic animals, for the season is short and to get results the trapper must concentrate.

The muskrats are systematically gone after, their signs found along lakes, ponds, and streams or rivers, and a hundred or perhaps two hundred traps will be left on these grounds until the place shows signs of depletion; the catch the first night may be say, 75 muskrats, the second night 50, the third 30, the fourth from five to 20. It is then time to move them to new grounds more productive of results.

Beavers cannot be gone after on the same businesslike scale, for they are cunning as well as timid, and one must use great care in making and visiting sets. If too many unnatural signs are left around their grounds they are apt to leave the neighborhood. Considering that the pelt of one beaver is worth quite a number of muskrat pelts, it pays to use care in making the sets.

Upon the latitude depends the time of the arrival of spring, of course, but about the middle of April the trapper knows he has taken in about all the catch it is worth while going after; he sees the geese and the other birds heading north, and he too feels that he should be homeward bound. Once the ice is well gone, and there is little danger from it on the big lakes, he pulls his stakes, packs what is left of his supplies, and with his precious cargo of furs for civilization to realize on, practically, a whole year's work. It is a thrilling moment when he appears within sight of the first outpost of civilization, and arriving at the first stop, he usually stays a day or so to compare notes with the other trappers who are passing through, bound for home.

The trapper's is a lonesome life, but it is a very busy one. By day there are the traps to visit and if necessary, reset; the pelts to be taken from the carcasses, stretched, cured and stored; and the simple house-keeping duties of the cabin to perform; and, after a day in the open, sleep comes almost without invitation. When one remembers that one man may trap over many miles of line, one understands how little time there is to indulge in ennui or homesickness.

The Fur Markets

The ultimate destination of most raw furs is the fur auction sales. Montreal is today the fur centre of Canada. Some few years ago the Canadian Fur Auction Sales Co., was formed and located here, handling furs from all parts of North America, buyers in attendance being from Canada, United States, England, Germany, France, and other parts of Europe. Several sales are held each year, one usually in September, another in February, and another in June. In the intervals, previous to the sales, shipments are solicited from fur dealers and fur farmers as well as large trappers. If the seller wishes to have money advanced on his pelts he may secure same up to the extent of 50 per cent. of their value by paying the current rate of interest on the money loaned. Small shipments from trappers are not wanted at these sales because a shipment say of 10 or 15 muskrats would mean as much trouble and expense to handle as a large shipment.

Winnipeg followed Montreal in establishing a fur auction, and fur sales are now held there several times a year. Shipments of furs are solicited from the different prairie provinces and British Columbia, from professional trappers, fur buyers and fur farmers.

Another sales auction was established recently in Edmonton, and I understand still another in Vancouver. Apparently all are doing well. Each is conducted very much the same as the other and the prices realized compare favorably with Montreal, London and New York sales.

In the United States, New York and St. Louis form the chief fur centres. The leading centre was once St. Louis,

but now New York is considered the more important.

London, England, as the fur centre of the world, holds numerous sales, Huth, Lampson and Company, Hudson's Bay Company and others, all hold sales there. The prices made at the London sales are an important factor in setting prices elsewhere, and all other sales are more or less influenced by the prices realized in London.

In France there are the Paris sales, in Germany, the Leipzig. Sales are also held in Russia, Norway and other countries, but they are more or less local in character.

A Trade Custom

A fur auction is conducted somewhat as follows: When one visits a fur sale he does not see thousands of pelts piled high and hanging from the ceiling. On the contrary, the furs are carefully stored in a storehouse, and while one may see them if he wishes, the actual buying is done from a catalog listing the different pelts in lot numbers and from sample lots which are on display. In this catalog you will see thousands of minks, and muskrats, skunks, foxes, wolves and many other animals. As your eye travels down the list you will perhaps see listed a bundle of 25,000 cat pelts, and you vaguely wonder if that is where all lost cats go.

In the salesroom the buyers sit, perhaps a hundred or more, each having before him a catalog of the different furs offered. Here you will listen in on some very interesting conversations, for fur buyers attend from all parts of the world, and speak in many different languages. The bidding is very rapid, the buyer waiting until he finds an item of interest to him, and then he goes after it. The sizes of the different lots vary. For instance, a single silver fox pelt may be offered and then 5,000 muskrats or skunks in one lot.

Although filling the same need, the business of raising fur-bearing animals in civilization and that of trapping wild fur-bearing animals will always occupy two separate spheres. The northern sections of the prairie provinces abound with wild fur-bearing animals of all kinds, and north of parallel 52 there will doubtless be trapping forever, for it is a trapper's country, and as yet have found no better purpose for it. Fur farming, however, will continue to develop and supply to Canada a big income as is required, for the demand for raw furs is ever increasing and Canada must supply the major portion of it.

Some Impressions of Dixie

Continued from Page 10

courteous people, these southerners. I met many of the pool officials and farm leaders, as well as scores of farmers and always came away with the feeling that I had had a nice, neighborly visit. I imagine they would be good folks to have for neighbors. They would, generally, I think, be a little late getting their seeding done, and I wouldn't be surprised to find their gate swinging on one hinge. But I would also be sure that if ever the time came when I felt the need of a little friendly sympathy there would be some very human folks near to whom I could go.

A Debatable Question

Sometimes I think I'd rather crow And be a rooster, than to roost And be a crow. But I dunno.

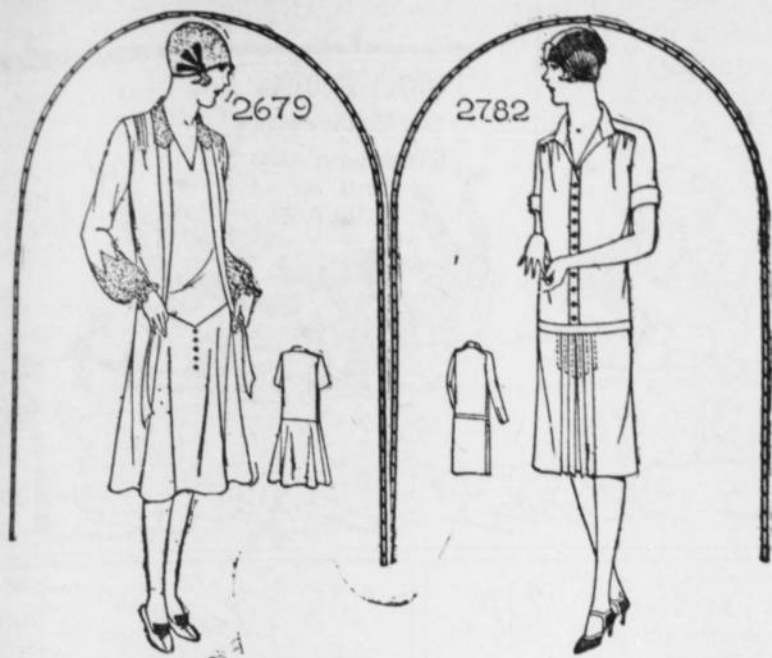
A rooster, he can roost also, Which don't seem fair when crows can't crow, Which may help some. Still, I dunno.

Crows should be glad of one thing, though; Nobody thinks of eating crow, While roosters, they are good enough For any one, unless they're tough.

There's lots of tough old roosters, though, And, anyway, a crow can't crow, So mebbe roosters stand more show. It looks that way. But I dunno.

—Credit Lost.

Styles for Young Women



No. 2679—Dashing Model. The pattern is obtainable in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material, with ½ yard of 40-inch contrasting.

No. 2782—Sports Frock. The pattern is obtainable in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 40-inch material. Sizes 38 requires 3 yards of 40-inch material.

No. 2790—Tailored Styling. The pattern can be had in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material, with ½ yard of 36-inch contrasting bias plaid.

No. 2791—Afternoon Dress. The pattern can be had in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material, with ½ yard of 27-inch contrasting and 2½ yards of edging.

No. 2715—Simple and Smart. The pattern can be had in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 1½ yards of 40-inch figured material and 2½ yards of 36-inch plain material, with 2½ yards of binding.

No. 2664—Sports Frock with Circular Flare. The pattern can be had in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 yards of 40-inch material, with ½ yard of 32-inch contrasting and 2½ yards of braid.

No. 2786—Dainty Frock. The pattern can be had in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 1 yard of 54-inch material, with 1 yard of binding and 1½ yards of 2½-inch ribbon for collar.

No. 2766—Child's Union Suit. The pattern cuts in sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. The eight-year size requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material.

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Amalgamation is Achieved

Continued from Page 9

Farmers' Union of Canada, a new organization will emerge. It will be called the United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section Limited. This new organization will not become a legal entity until a bill of incorporation passes the next session of the Saskatchewan legislature. In the meantime a joint board of trustees will carry on the affairs of the new association. The board consists of 10 members, five elected by each of the amalgamating bodies. The five chosen by the Grain Growers are, Geo. Edwards, Hon. Geo. Langley, A. Baynton, Mrs. George Hollis and Mrs. Ida McNeal. The Farmers' Union representatives are J. A. Stoneman, N. J. L. Bergen, J. W. Robson, W. M. Thrasher and Mrs. Selby. After incorporation the board of trustees will become the board of directors and will officiate as such until the first convention of the organization is called. No provision has been made as to when the convention will meet. It will probably be deferred until next summer or even later.

Union Members in Other Provinces

The Farmers' Union has members in both Alberta and Manitoba. In the latter province overtures have been made by both the Union and the U.F.M. looking toward amalgamation. Until the bill of incorporation passes the Saskatchewan legislature the Farmers' Union may, according to the agreement, take what steps it deems advisable to increase its membership in the other provinces. Afterwards no such steps may be taken until after separate provincial sections have been formed.

The bylaws provide that the new association shall not ally itself with any political party or contribute any of its funds thereto. The members of the amalgamating bodies become charter members of the new association. Provision is made for life members of the new association, but to become members of local lodges they must qualify in the same manner as a new member. The applicant for membership in a lodge must be one who owns or occupies, or is the wife or husband, son or daughter of one who owns or occupies a cultivated farm or ranch in Saskatchewan, or is a retired farmer, man or woman, or farmer's wife or widow not engaged in any other business. Sons or daughters must be 16 years of age and must actually reside on the farm or ranch at the date of application for membership. A board of trustees, consisting of three life members, will be appointed by the executive to take custody of existing life membership trust funds.

Women's Section Provided For

Five or more women members of a local lodge may form themselves into a women's section of the lodge and women delegates to central conventions may meet in separate convention if they see fit. Only members of the association will be allowed to attend business meetings of a local lodge. The membership fee is \$5.00, of which \$3.50 goes to head office.

Other provisions of the amalgamation provide that there shall be no interlocking directorates, that no office shall be held by the same person continuously for more than two years, and that no gratuitous financial assistance shall be accepted from any commercial organization.

Provision is made for carrying on the trading departments under the management of two members who hold debentures, and the president. A convention of debenture holders in the association will be convened on the day prior to the annual convention.

The relationship of the new association to the United Farmers' organizations of Alberta, Manitoba, Ontario and other provinces seems as yet to be rather vague. It would seem that the way is left open for conferring with these bodies. There is, however, a strong sentiment, especially amongst the Farmers' Union element, against representatives from the commercial organizations at interprovincial conferences.

THE DOO DADS • THE COON CAME BACK •



THE COON CAME BACK

The circus is still going strong. Doc Sawbones is showing off his balky mule, Dynamite, and a crowd has gathered around to see the fun. Percy Haw Haw is taking in the dimes while Doc Sawbones is inviting them all to come up and win a dollar, all they have to do is stay on Dynamite's back. Of course the mule looks pretty wicked, but that dollar sure looks good to the little Doo Dads, so one by one they take their chance. Dynamite lives up to his name, however, and the little Doo Dads go away sadder and wiser. Little Sambo, the nigger, watched the

show for a while and felt quite sure that he could ride Dynamite—he knew just how to grab that mule's ears and hang on. If he only had 10 cents to get in! Just then he noticed the Grouch walking away, so he ran after him and after some coaxing and a promise to split the dollar, he got his 10 cents. So in went Sambo, while the Grouch waited outside listening to the crowd shouting for the nigger. Doc Sawbones was in the ring with his big whip, wondering how long Sambo would last and whether he would have to pay the nigger that dollar. The little

dog is watching from one side of the ring, and the trick duck from the other; Dynamite is balking as he never balked before, everybody is enjoying the performance—except Sambo. The minutes passed and even the Grouch laughed for here was a chance to get back at old Doc Sawbones, when "plump"! Sambo landed square on him. He had tried hard and kept his word, but once again Dynamite won—he was too much for Sambo even. Let's hope Sambo recovers first so that he'll be a long way off before the Grouch remembers he has lost another dime.

Mankind and Its Food Supply

Continued from Page 3

There is no disputing the facts regarding population increases as set out above. They are mathematical facts and no more susceptible of dispute than that two and two make four. The increases have taken place and the people are here on the earth to prove it. What of the future, the immediate future, say the next 25 years?

The English-speaking people of the world now number 175,000,000 souls. The present rate of increase is 1.3 per cent. per annum. At that rate they will number 225,000,000 by 1950, an increase of 50,000,000, or more than the present population of the British Isles. Germany is increasing at the rate of 800,000 a year, Italy 200,000 a year, and the Scandinavian countries 100,000 yearly. The natural increase in the United States is at least 1,250,000 a year.

But I do not wish to become wearisome by quoting figures. The obstinate fact is that population is increasing faster than ever before. The birth rate of most countries is falling but so is the death rate. The great scourges that formerly decimated whole peoples are yielding to modern sanitation and preventative medicine. And meanwhile the Malthusian doctrine that population tends to increase in geometrical ratio continues to apply. The interest rate may fall but the principle of compound interest continues to operate and the capital fund is augmented by increasing increments. The outstanding economic fact that must be recognized is that these teeming masses must be fed.

Canada's Opportunity

In analyzing the situation that is developing from the viewpoint of this country it is necessary to make a rough distinction between two classes of staple food products according to the amount of land required to produce them. Fruits and vegetables fall into one of these classifications. They are produced in large quantities per acre. Generations will come and go before the availability of land will become a limiting factor in their production. Every acre in Western Canada, for instance can produce potatoes. It could supply half a dozen continents peopled exclusively with Irishmen with this commodity. As another example there are very few acres of land in Southern Ontario on which an apple tree will not grow. If it had to do it Ontario could easily supply the whole human race with its apple a day. Fruits and vegetables, being specialized crops of which large amounts can be produced per acre, fall therefore into one of our two rough classifications.

The other division of our foodstuffs includes wheat, meats and dairy products. They can be differentiated from the first class mentioned in that the amount of food materials they will produce per acre is relatively small. They require large acreages for their production. Furthermore, they constitute the bulk of our great exportable surpluses. Our exports last year of meat animals, meats, dairy products and wheat and wheat flour totalled \$546,000,000; of fruit and vegetables only \$20,406,000.

It is the consumption of wheat, meats and dairy products which characterize the food habits of the great importing nations of Europe. As they increase in population their demands for these products will increase accordingly. With the Overseas Dominions, the United States and the Argentine, these staples are also the backbone of the bill of fare. Their demands for home consumption will continue to increase with their rapidly increasing population. The United States is out of the export market for cheese and butter now. Only the other day President Coolidge predicted that she would soon cease to export wheat and meats, and that the time was not far distant when that country would be the largest importer of food products in the world.

Since these great staples do not lend themselves to intensive production there is only one means by which they can be readily increased and that is by bringing in new acreage. They are the products of the temperate zone. That

eliminates the tropics. There is no possibility of a rapid development of such a rich agricultural area as the corn and wheat belts of the United States.

There is Russia. Her potentialities in the production of these commodities are enormous, but there are conditions which work against her rapid agricultural development. The first of these is her unstable political and social conditions. The great mass of her peasantry are not Bolsheviks, but they are impotent as a united political force. The breaking up of the great estates has assisted in keeping them quiescent since the revolution. A peasant revolution may come later. Her agricultural methods are antiquated. Her normal increase in population is over 2,000,000 a year. Eventually she will doubtless come back as a great exporting nation but it will be to take the place of the United States in the export markets.

South American Countries

Then there is the Argentine, capable of producing a great range and volume of agricultural products. That vast new country has one great disadvantage however, in that her territory is largely taken up by large landed estates, a condition which operates powerfully against the development of the more productive family-farm type of agriculture. New Zealand will continue to develop her dairy industry, but the world took her increasing surplus during the first 15 years of the century and will continue to do so. Australian farming area, as distinguished from her sheep grazing area, is confined to a comparatively narrow strip along parts of her coast. She has great possibilities but no special advantages over this country in agricultural development.

Coming back to the United States there are one or two things that remain to be mentioned. Her free lands are gone. Great expansion in the production of the great staples we are considering is out of the question. One thing is certain the Americans themselves are not looking for any spectacular increase in their agricultural output. Every influence is being brought to bear to limit the food production of the country to its own requirements. This deliberate policy is having its effect. Irrigation projects, the drainage of swamps and the clearing up of cutover lands are being held up. The tariff agitation has retarded the country's agricultural expansion. All this is reducing exportable surpluses and hastening the day when imports will be necessary.

Canada's Great Opportunity

Briefly, this is the world situation with regard to the production of these great staple food products. It is the condition faced by this country at the present moment. What condition are we in to take advantage of it?

First and most important we have natural conditions of soil and climate which are unexcelled anywhere. We have millions of fertile lands waiting for the plow. We have settled social and political conditions. In the application of modern methods of production our farmers have no superiors. Our marketing machinery is unexcelled and is being rapidly improved. Our transportation system is there waiting for the business. And we have governmental machinery enough to govern 50,000,000 people.

Such are the conditions which the agricultural industry of this country now faces. It is a hopeful outlook. Every indication points to the sane and steady but rapid development of our agricultural resources. There is every reason to believe that this new period is just opening up and that the next quarter of a century will witness greater progress than any period in our history.

Shaw Wins on Recount

Capt. J. T. Shaw, Liberal leader in Alberta, has been elected for Bow Valley by one majority over Ben Plummer on a recount of ballots. The first count resulted in a tie but Plummer was declared elected on the ground that he had the most first choices. The standing of the parties in the province is now: Brownlee government, 43; Liberals, seven; Labor, six; Conservatives, four.



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FOR SALE—CLYDES AND SHORTHORNS. Two registered fillies, two years old, show prospects. Six choice yearling heifers, registered and splendid foundation stuff. H. S. Cressman, Lashburn, Sask.

HORSES AND PONIES

500 GRADE PERCHERON MARES AND GELDINGS, weigh 1,200 to 1,450. Car lots \$50 head; smaller horses \$30 per head; trade for six-cylinder touring car. Geo. Coulter, Plapout, Sask.

SELLING—ONE CAR LOAD OF BROKE HORSES, 1,300 pounds, at \$55 each. Three car loads of mares at \$40. Will sell separately. Vance McCarthy, Plapout, Sask.

CATTLE

Aberdeen-Angus

SELLING—ANGUS BULL, REGISTERED, grade cows and heifers. Sec. 30-48-3 W5. P. R. Whitman, Keystone, Alta.

GOOD, QUIET, REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS bull, proven sire, genuine snap at \$75. Thos. Upton, Denzil, Sask.

SELLING—ANGUS HEIFERS, COWS AND BULLS, accredited. Price right. Ansley Bayne, Tuxford, Sask.

SELLING—REGISTERED ANGUS BULL, FOUR years, guaranteed, \$85. P. G. Cave, Tyvan, Sask.

Ayrshires

SELLING—TWO REGISTERED AYRSHIRE bulls, 13 months old, high-class stock. T. J. Graham, Craven, Sask.

PURE-BRED AYRSHIRE BULL CALF, FROM A1 milking stock, two months old, \$40. Frank Hamilton, Pense, Sask.

FOR SALE—AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES, PURE- bred, with pedigrees, 30 dollars. John R. Dutton, Gilbert Plains, Man.

Guernseys

FOR SALE—REGISTERED GUERNSEY BULL, from R.O.P. stock, two years old. A beauty. H. C. Hughes, Box 28, Three Hills, Alta.

Holsteins

SELLING—HOLSTEIN BULL, TEN MONTHS, Strathmore strain, big, square, good order, government tested, pedigree guaranteed, \$55. Everett MacNutt, Saltcoats, Sask.

HOLSTEIN BULL, FOUR YEARS OLD, GOOD individual, \$55. F. R. Shepard, Jola, Alta.

Red Polls

SELLING—REGISTERED RED POLL BULLS, John Spearman, Pilot Mound, Man.

Shorthorns

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULL, CUMBER- land Allister, 160519, dark red, good type, four years old, quiet and sure, \$125. H. Summerville, Waldron, Sask.

FOR SALE—TWO BULLS, TEN MONTHS AND two years old; also cows and heifers, all registered. George Taylor, Bresaylor, Sask.

SWINE

ALL CLASSES OF LIVESTOCK ARE IN JUST AS much demand as Duroc-Jerseys and a Classified Ad. will market it as satisfactorily as it did for W. C. Pillings, Kemnay, Man., the last time he advertised. He says: "The cost for advertising our last lot of Duroc-Jerseys averaged 27c per head, which I consider would be hard to beat. Thanking you for such good service."

Various

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE AND Yorkshire weaners, \$15. W. L. Dawson, Woolford, Alta.

Berkshires

FOR SALE—REGISTERED BERKSHIRE MAY farrowed for three successive years. Sires from the Great Vauxhall herd, the best in Western Canada, \$12 each, papers free. George Koenig, Englefeld, Sask.

SELLING—BERKSHIRE PIGS, \$15 EACH, papers free, April litters. Alex. McDonald, Box 67, Ninette, Man.

MEADOWLAND FARM BERKSHIRES—CHOICE April pigs, \$15. M. W. Bailey, Druid, Sask.

Duroc-Jerseys

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY spring pigs, either sex. Satisfaction guaranteed. W. L. Gray, Millet, Alta.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY spring pigs, either sex, \$18 each, papers included. J. D. Derseh, Bengough, Sask.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED DUROC-JERSEY boar, age three months. Price \$18. R. Prentice, Secretan, Sask.

Tamworths

HIGH HOW TAMWORTHS—SIRE TORONTO Fair first prizes 1924 and 1925. Best in the West. Papers included. May farrowed. Thos. Noble, Daysland, Alta.

GOLDEN TAMWORTHS, EIGHT WEEKS, choice stock, \$15 each. Marcus Spray, Craven, Sask.

Yorkshires

CHOICE YORKSHIRES, BOTH SEXES, FROM imported boar, Creighton Masher, imported from Institutional Farms, Dumfries, Scotland, and dams sired by Brigadier of Walton, imported from Warrington, England; 12 weeks old, \$15 each. St. Julians Farm, Box 4345, Yorkton, Sask.

YORKSHIRE BOAR PIGS, EIGHT AND TEN weeks old, \$12 and \$14 each; one Yorkshire boar, year old, Duke, raised by Dept. Public Works, Regina, good sire and bacon type. Sire of above pigs, \$45, with papers. P. Smith, Drinkwater, Sask.

YORKSHIRE, EIGHT WEEKS, 12 DOLLARS, papers furnished. D. A. McLaren, Treherne, Man.

YORKSHIRE BOARS—GOOD BACON TYPE from large litters, \$12, at eight weeks, papers furnished. Bronson Bros., Viscount, Sask.

LIVESTOCK

PURE-BRED BACON TYPE YORKSHIRE weanlings, 100% select April farrow, either sex, \$12. H. W. Brown, Box 252, Arden, Man.

SELLING—BACON TYPE YORKSHIRES, either sex, prize stock, \$10 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. R. S. Lee, Newdale, Man.

SALE—PURE YORKSHIRES, BACON TYPE. University strain, eight weeks, \$12, papers. R. Sheppard, Primate, Sask.

CHINCHILLA RABBITS

CHINCHILLAS—MAKE \$1,000 A YEAR EASILY raising Chinchilla fur rabbits. We can supply you with the best breeding stock procurable at reasonable prices. Free catalogue, full particulars. E. S. Miller, Rabbitties, 315 Donald, Winnipeg.

CHINCHILLAS, PURE-BRED, PEDIGREED, correct type, color, three months old, ten dollars pair; two months, eight. Order from this address. Herbert Lees, Lashburn, Sask.

CHINCHILLA RABBITS FROM IMPORTED stock. Money-making proposition. Canaries, parrots, dogs, kittens, guinea pigs, cages, supplies. Reliable Bird Co., Winnipeg.

CHINCHILLAS, REGISTERED BUCKS, BRED from winners, will make splendid studs. Particulars from Wm. Mackay, Swift Current, Sask.

CHINCHILLAS FROM REGISTERED STOCK. Pelts from progeny taken in part payment. Great West Rabbitties, Yorkton, Sask.

DOGS, FOXES AND PET STOCK

CANADIAN TRU-BLU FOXES

Winners of seven championships 1925. Write for our free booklet on "Canadian-Bred Blues." References: Canadian Bank of Commerce, CANADIAN BLUE FOX FARMS LTD., 470 GRANVILLE STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C.

FIVE PAIRS SILVER BLACK FOXES FOR sale or trade for sheep. Best Island strains, Western raised and Canadian Government registered. Write J. Lewis, Medicine Hat, Alta.

ALASKAN BLUE AND SILVER FOXES—SIX bank references over 25 year period. Breeders agents wanted. Free booklet. Cleary Bros., Fox Farms, Seattle.

FOR SALE—WOLFHOUND PUPS, RUSSIAN- Greyhound crosses, from fastest stock obtainable. Dam, 83 coyotes at two years old. \$15 per three. Albert Heath, Aneroid, Sask.

DOMINION GOVERNMENT REGISTERED Silver foxes. First quality. Prolific stock. Write us before investing. Superior Silver Fox Co., J. R. Young, 708 McIntyre Bldg., Winnipeg.

REGISTERED NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES, from imported sire weighing 160 pounds. Nothing better in Canada. R. A. Gillespie, Abbotsford, Que.

GERMAN POLICE (ALSATIAN) PUPS, REGIS- tered, nephews and nieces to Strongheart, famous movie star, 50 dollars up. Keewaydin Kennels, Killam, Alta.

GREYHOUND-STAGHOUND CROSSED MALE puppies, all ages, parents guaranteed killers, cheap; three months, \$5.00 each. O. Brownridge, Brownrig, Sask.

CHESAPEAKE RETRIEVER PUPS, SIX WEEKS old, from good working stock. Males, \$12; females, \$10. Also one male, six months old, \$15. J. M. Cowan, Killarney, Man.

PURE-BRED SILVER BLACK FOXES, PATCH and Reds. Get my prices before you buy. T. R. Lyons, Waterville, N.S.

FOR SALE—GENUINE HUSKY PUPS, ANY age. Prices right. Dr. B. Lennox, 334 Somerset Building, Winnipeg.

SELLING—WOLFHOUND, GREY AND STAG. Lindsay Gordon, Laura, Sask.

SELLING—GUARANTEED COLLIES. R. Himsl, Lumsden, Sask.

More Farm Lands Sold in 1925 Than Total Three Previous Years

As soon as the crop is taken off a large number of deals in farm lands will be made. The Farm Lands section of The Farmers' Market Place is the best place to get quick results at a low cost. More farmers use it than use all other farm journals combined. "Little Guide Ads." obtained good results when times were dull. They will get much better results now.

If you are buying, selling or exchanging, you will find many farmers waiting to investigate your offer. An advertisement in The Guide, at a cost of only a few cents a word (see top of page) reaches over 80,000 farm homes. As soon as the crop is off, men renting farms will be in the market for a farm of their own, and many present owners will be looking for larger places. Right now there is an optimistic feeling—It is a good time to act.

Not Enough Harvesting Machinery

Several readers report that after writing two or three Guide advertisers they have been unsuccessful in purchasing their requirements. There is a shortage of thresher belts, sheaf loaders, steam engines, separators, grain elevators and other equipment. If you, or your neighbor have any of these things to sell, a "Little Guide Ad." will do the job quickly and profitably. Send your order to The Grain Growers' Guide.

If we can do it for others—we can do it for you
Tell It With a Guide Ad.—And Sell It At a Profit

Send your order to:

The Grain Growers' Guide - Winnipeg, Man.

POULTRY

Leghorns

FOR SALE—300 TOM BARRON WHITE Leghorn pullets, bred-to-day strain, three months old. Apply Warren Stewart, Neepawa, Man.

THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS—BREEDING pens and young cockerels for sale. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man.

Poultry Supplies

NO LICE—MORE EGGS—WHERE STAN- FIELD'S LICE-KILL is used. Gets every louse or mite money refunded. No dusting, dipping or odor. B. Davidson, of Sards, B.C., says: "I find this remedy the best lice-kill and preventative I have ever used, and it is so easy to apply." Big tube treats 200 birds, 60c., or \$1.00 brings two big tubes, postpaid. Winnipeg Veterinary and Breeders' Supply Co. Ltd., Winnipeg or Calgary.

SEEDS

Various

FOR SALE—2,500 BUS. OATS, 35c. BUS., 1,500 bus. barley, 60c. bus., f.o.b. Pathlow. Alex. Bennett, Pathlow, Sask.

GRASS SEED

NEVER TOO LATE TO SOW RYE GRASS. Does well either with fall rye or seeded alone on summerfallow. Grazer strain. No. 1 seed, 9c. pound; common rye grass, 7c.; sacked. Whiting Seed Farms, Traynor, Sask.

GOOD BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT TESTED, 8c. pound, sacks free. Ship C.P.R. or C.N.R. C. W. Cann, Wordsworth, Sask.

RYE

FOR SALE—FALL RYE, \$1.00 PER BUSHEL, cleaned and sacked, f.o.b. Veteran or Humeruka. Devereux Bros., Veteran, Alta.

SELLING—ABSOLUTELY CLEAN FALL RYE, \$1.50 per bushel, sacked. John Young, Kinistino, Sask.

Wheat

FALL WHEAT, \$2.00 PER BUSHEL, YIELDED 40 bushels per acre 1925. O. Nienkerk, Whitewood, Sask.

FARM LANDS

Sale or Rent

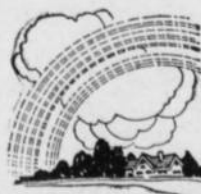
INVESTIGATE THIS FARM OFFER—FARMS on the fertile prairies can be purchased on a long-term plan of easy payment. Seven per cent. of the purchase price cash, balance payable in 35 years. Interest at 6%. Free use of land for one year. You may pay in full at any time. Write today for full information. Canadian Pacific Railway Co., Dept. of Natural Resources 922, 1st St. East, Calgary.

MANY THOUSAND ACRES IMPROVED FARM lands to offer at mortgage foreclosure prices. These farms are situated in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, in good districts. Big inducements given to good experienced farmers with equipment. For particulars, write The Burgoyne Land Company, 401 McArthur Bldg., Winnipeg.

320 ACRES, 250 ACRES CULTIVATED, balance bush, on Tobacco Creek; farm fenced, with serviceable buildings, good soil and water; in progressive English-speaking neighborhood. \$500 cash, balance half crop payments. Write Walch Land Co., Winnipeg.

OREGON, U.S.A.—172 ACRES HILLSIDE-AND- valley ranch. Well kept orchards, four acres had 21 tons pears, sold \$70 ton. Five-room home, barns, outbuildings, price \$20,000, trade for sheep ranch. Owner has other property. No deal too large. E. G. Kingwell, Sutherlin, Oregon.

SELLING—UNIMPROVED QUARTER, NEAR St. Walburg. All Prairie. Cheap for cash. Particulars from owner. Mrs. Bowron, Battleford, Sask.



In 1925

Eleven large land companies sold 673,062 acres of raw and improved farm lands. Total for the three previous years only 614,304 acres. 1926 sales will double 1925.

Typical Results

The following ad. appeared in the January 27 and February 4 issues of The Guide: "SELL OR RENT—SECTION 170 acres summerfallow, 75 fall plowing, 15 horses; full line machinery, including tractor, plow, threshing machine. Rent with or without equipment. Near four towns. — Jas. Breakey, Pierson, Man."—On February 6 we received the following note: "Kindly discontinue my ad. re farm in The Guide. I had 40 applications on the first ad. and have rented already."

FARM LANDS

BRITISH COLUMBIA FARMS—FULL PARTICU- lars and price list of farms near Vancouver, together with maps, may be had on application to Pemberton & Son, Farm Specialists, 418 Howe St., Vancouver, B.C.

SELLING—HALF-SECTION, GOOD BUILD- ings, good well, good tree plantation, one mile from Ruthilda, Sask., \$9,000; one-third cash, balance to suit. Henry Meyer, Gilbert Plains, Man.

320 ACRES, THREE MILES FROM STATION, seven miles west of Yorkton, Sask., 40 acres crop, some fencing, small shack, \$15 per. G. A. Kent, Kenton, Man.

SWISS SETTLEMENT SOCIETY, IMMIGRA- tion Hall, Winnipeg, helps experienced Swiss farm workers, desiring to settle, find and get what they want.

BARGAIN—HALF-SECTION, FROM OWNER, near Elgin, Man., with share 175 acres crop. Box 85, Lauder, Man.

BARGAINS IN FARM LANDS—IF YOU WANT a farm, see our list before buying. Brook and Allison, 1825 Scarth Street, Regina, Sask.

TRADE—FARM FOR HORSES. J. WOOLLEY, Guernsey, Sask.

Farm Lands Wanted

SWISS SETTLEMENT SOCIETY, IMMIGRA- tion Hall, Winnipeg, desires farm propositions. Preferably equipped, crop payments, for settling experienced men individually within mutual proximity.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 539 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebr.

FARMS WANTED WITH GROWING CROPS and equipment. Buyers waiting. Dominion Colonization Association, P.O. 538, Winnipeg.

FARM MACHINERY

Autos, Parts and Repairs

USED AND NEW AUTOMOBILE AND TRACTOR PARTS

Titan, Case and Neilson tractor parts; windshields, magneto, engines, wheels, springs, axles, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, bearings, gears of all descriptions. Low prices. Largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save 25 to 80 per cent. Parts for Overlands, Gray Dories, McLaughlins, Maxwells, Chevrolets and many others. New or used parts for Fords. Orders given prompt attention. AUTO WRECKING CO. LTD., 263 to 273 FORT STREET, WINNIPEG

Three-Way PISTON RINGS GUARANTEED TO STOP OIL PUMPING AND COMPRESSION LEAKS. AND SAVES RE-GRINDING AND NEW PISTONS. Write: THREE-WAY PISTON RING CO., 284 BANNATYNE AVE., WINNIPEG, MAN.

USED AUTO PARTS FOR MANY MAKES. Starters, generators, magnetos, carburetors, engines, frames, bodies, tops, cushions, radiators, springs, gears, wheels. Prompt service. Low prices. Brandon Auto Wreckers, Seventh Street, Brandon.

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS FOR EVERY make of car, engines, magnetos, gears, generators, radiators, wheels, tractor repairs, used belts, etc. Prompt attention to mail orders. City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg.

NEW AND USED AUTO PARTS FOR ALL makes of cars. Second-hand tires, engines, gears, radiators, bodies, etc. Country orders given prompt attention. G. & J. Auto Wrecking Co., 910 Main St., Winnipeg.

MAGNETOS, GENERATORS AND ELECTRIC starters of all makes repaired and rewound. Prompt service. Satisfaction guaranteed. Acme Magneto and Electrical Co. Ltd., 148 Princess St., Winnipeg.

AUTO TRUCKS, TRACTOR RADIATORS repaired, recored and cleaned. All work guaranteed. Modern Radiator Service—Phone 6156—1902 Albert Street, Regina.

AUTO WRECKING CO., 1602 TWELFTH AVE. Regina. Phone 7764. New and used parts all makes cars. Big saving buying from us.

ONE-HALF TON FORD TRUCK, GOOD CONDI- tion, good platform for stock. Art Gussert, St. Jean Baptiste, Man.

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not advertise your want? Someone among the 80,000 readers must have just what you need, and be glad to sell at a reasonable price.

CYLINDER GRINDING

CYLINDER REBORING AND HONING—SAME method as used by leading factories. Overhaul pistons fitted. Crankshafts turned. General machine work. Reliance Machine Co., Moose Jaw, Sask.

HEALD CYLINDER GRINDER—LANDIS crankshaft grinder. Bearing fitting machinery. Motor rebuilding, connecting rods reconditioned. Standard Machine Works, Winnipeg.

CYLINDER GRINDING, TRACTOR, AUTO engine, crankshafts, welding. Fritchard Engineering Co. Ltd., 259 Fort Street, Winnipeg.

CYLINDER REBORING, OVERSIZE PISTONS and step-cut rings. General repairs. Roman Machine and Repair Co., Moose Jaw, Sask.

MAGNETO REPAIRS

MAGNETO AND RADIO REPAIRS—ALL makes. Also automobile generators and starting motors. Prompt service. Western Ignition Service, 1886 Albert St., Regina, Sask.

REPAIRS TO GENERATORS, STARTING motors, magnetos. Armatures rewound and repaired. Work guaranteed. Elmer's Ignition and Electric Shop, 1753 Lorne, Regina. Elmer M. Boomhower, Proprietor.

MISCELLANEOUS

BELT AND BELT REPAIRING

WE SPECIALIZE IN SPLICING AND REPAIRING all threshing belts. Also all rollers reared. All work guaranteed. Stately Tire and Battery Service, 47 Arthur Street, Winnipeg. 20-5

WANTED—SECOND-HAND RUBBER DRIVE belt, 100 or 120 ft. Must be in good condition and cheap for cash. F. E. Mann, Bridgeford, Sask.

THRESHING BELTS SPLICED AND REPAIRED. No stitching, all vulcanized. Curtis Tire Service, 490 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 20-5

THRESHING BELTS VULCANIZED EQUAL TO NEW. Watson's Tire Service, 301 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 20-5

WANTED—100 FEET THRESHING BELT, SIX or seven-inch, four-ply. B. A. Lampman, Revenue, Sask.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

\$250 PUTS YOU IN BUSINESS—EXCLUSIVE territory to a few steady, hard-working men, selling groceries, oils and paints direct to farmers. First-class references required. Men with us from five to ten years have averaged over \$3,000 yearly. Desk G. Neal Bros. Ltd., Wholesale Grocers and Importers, Winnipeg, Man. 21-2

CREOSOTE FENCE POSTS

ROUND POSTS OF POPLAR AND WILLOW can be made to last a lifetime at small expense by using Century Brand Creosote. The sapwood absorbs Creosote readily—heartwood must have pressure. Dominion Government Forestry Branch directions on request. Alberta Wood Preserving Co. Ltd., Calgary, Alta. or Regina Creosoted Products Co., 1855 South Street, Regina, Sask.

CURTAINS

PEACH'S CURTAINS—CATALOGUE FREE. 500 illustrations. Hem and silk curtains, sunfast color nets, muslins, cements, cretonnes, underwear, carpets, linens. Wonderful value. S. Peach & Sons, 668 The Looms, Nottingham, England.

DENTISTS

DR. PARSONS, 222 MCINTYRE BLOCK, WIN- nipeg 1-24

DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY

WINNIPEG DRESSMAKING AND MILLINERY School, established 1900. Send for 1926 prospectus. 78 Donald St., Winnipeg.

DYERS AND CLEANERS

OLD AND FADED GARMENTS REPAIRED AND renewed. Rugs and housefurnishings renovated. Fur stored, remodelled and refined. Arthur Rose Ltd., Regina and Saskatoon, Sask.

FARM HELP

WANTED—POSITION IN THRESHING AS steam engineer. State wages when writing. Berner Wetteland, Erickson, Man.

FRUIT

FRUIT SPECIAL		QUALITY GETS-UM
3 crates Late Black-berries for	\$6.24	45 lbs. Table Cu-umbers \$1.25
5 crates Prunes	3.75	45 lbs. Green To-atoes 1.50
5 crates Plums	5.00	5 crates Ripe To-atoes 2.75
3 crates Preserving Quince	4.00	8 boxes Bartlett Pears 6.25
45 lbs. Pickling Cu-umbers	3.75	3 boxes Early Pears 5.25
By freight: 5 boxes Apples, \$7.00; 5 boxes Late Pears, \$10.		
Standard crates. Chilliwack prices. Cash with order. Order early.—QUALITY FRUIT FARMS, CHILLIWACK, B.C.		

APPLES, DIRECT FROM THE ORCHARD, early apples, \$1.00 per box; later varieties, \$1.25. Peaches, \$1.75; plums, \$1.50; pears, \$2.50; crabs, \$1.00; green tomatoes, 80c. Cash with order. S. J. Swan, Salmon Arm, B.C.

BLUEBERRIES—DIRECT TO YOU, \$2.00 15 pounds net basket, f.o.b. Gunne. Remit with order. Walldorf Farmers Co-operative Ltd., Walldorf, Ont. Box 20. 20-2

LOGANBERRIES, \$3.00; RASPBERRIES, \$3.25. Ripe now. Other fruits ready soon. Write for price list today. Highland Farm, Mississauga, B.C. 21-3

BARTLETT PEARS, \$2.00 BOX; APPLES, \$1.50; crabapples, \$1.75; plums, pears, ripe tomatoes, \$1.00 20-pound crates; blackberries, \$2.00. Pacific Fruits, New Westminster, B.C.

GENERAL MISCELLANEOUS

HAVE YOU TRIED MY WONDERFUL SELF home treatments for the healing of Varicose Ulcers, Running Sores, Eczema, etc.? If you are afflicted with one or the other, send for my pamphlet with testimonials and see how other people were healed while working. Nurse Dencker, 610 1/2 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. 18-5

GLASSCO SUPERIOR TO GLASS, EASILY applied. No frames required. For poultry houses, etc. Sixty-five cents square yard delivered. Geo. Wood Manufacturing Co., Rebecca Street, Toronto, Ontario. 21-2

TRY COLUMBUS GREAT DANISH EGG Preservative. Keeps eggs perfectly. No taste imparted. Eggs will beat or poach. Send 35c. J. H. Speers & Co., Saskatoon, for package sufficient preserve 100 eggs.

BRAND NEW THREE-CYLINDER AUTO knitter, complete with free yarn. Mrs. Wm. Sweetman, Bentley, Alta.

HIDES, FURS AND TANNING

SHEEPS WOOL AND HORSE HAIR. WRITE us for prices on your wool clip. Ship your horse hair by parcel post. Northwest Hide and Fur Co., Winnipeg. 17-5

LIQUEURS AND SYRUPS

GENUINE FRUIT AND PLANT EXTRACTS— To make at home all kinds of choice liqueurs, syrups, etc., 50c. per bottle, postpaid. Richard and Bellevue Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 17-5

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

ARE YOU BUILDING? Get our Wholesale delivered prices on Lumber, Shingles, Sash, Doors, etc., and SAVE MONEY. Quality, count and measurement guaranteed. Individual or club orders by car lot. Estimates Free. COAST AND PRAIRIE LUMBER CO. VANCOUVER, B.C.

FENCE POSTS—TAMARAC, CEDAR AND willow. 8-ft. slabs, cordwood, stove wood, spruce poles, sawdust. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Cartage Co., Prince Albert, Sask. 17

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad" in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

MISCELLANEOUS

LUMBER, SHINGLES, FENCE POSTS, POLES, cordwood and slabs. Write for delivered prices. Enterprise Lumber Co., Vancouver, B.C. 18-9

CEDAR FENCE POSTS—CAR LOTS DE- livered your station. E. Hall, Soiqua, B.C. 1-13

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. CONN. ARTIST and Premier band instruments. Cornets, 15 dollars and up; saxophones, mandolins, banjos, guitars, ukuleles, violins. Send for our catalog and bargain list of used band instruments. Canada's oldest and largest music house. The R. S. Williams & Sons Co. Ltd., 421 McDermott Ave., Winnipeg, Man. 6-1

LEARN UKULELE FREE—SPECIAL OFFER. Take with full instructions to learn in one day, complete outfit for \$2.98. Satisfaction guaranteed until you see the goods. Send no money until Wray's Music Store, Dept. A, Winnipeg. 18-2

BARGAINS IN USED INSTRUMENTS—STATE whether piano, organ, phonograph desired. Musical instrument catalog on request. We repair all phonographs. Send us your motors. Gloeckler Piano House, Saskatoon. 1-11

IF YOU DO NOT FIND WHAT YOU ARE LOOK- ing for advertised here, why not insert a "Want Ad" in this column? You will obtain surprising results at a small cost.

HIGH-CLASS KIMBALL PIANO AT SACRI- fice. Box 31, St. Rose, Man.

PHONOGRAPHS REPAIRED, COUNTRY orders specialty. Jones and Cross, Edmonton.

MONEY ORDERS

WHEN REMITTING BUY MONEY ORDERS



NURSERY STOCK

MACDONALD RHUBARB FOR FALL PLANTING

Canada's greatest pie plant. Large, red stalks, very tender, with rich, fruit-like flavor. Very vigorous grower. Superior to all other varieties. Safely planted from September 15 till freeze-up. Two roots for \$1.50; 6 for \$4.00; 12 for \$7.50, postpaid.

PEONIES—These beautiful perennials are best planted in fall, from September 15 on. We have three of the choicest named varieties. Festiva Maxima (White), Edulis Superba (Pink), Felix Crousse (Red). Strong, two-year-old roots that will bloom next year, will grow in any soil and last a lifetime, 90c each; 3 for \$2.50, postpaid. Cash with order.

ASSINIBOINE GARDENS 132 MONTROSE STREET, WINNIPEG, MAN.

MRS. PHILLIPS, MYRTLE, MAN., HAD STRAW- berry plants for sale last spring so advertised them in The Guide. The same profitable results can be obtained by the same method by those who have fruit of any description for sale. Mrs. Phillips wrote as follows: "I am well pleased with the results I got from your paper. After publishing my ad. in two issues, I am sold out. I had to return a number of orders and they are still coming."

SOLICITORS PATENT, LEGAL AND FINANCIAL

INVENTORS REQUIRING INFORMATION regarding patenting can immediately secure interesting free booklet. Marsden and Bromley, 403 Canadian Pacific Building, Toronto. 15-9

BARR, STEWART, JOHNSTON AND CUMMING, barristers, solicitors, notaries. General solicitors for Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, 1819 Cornwall Street, Regina, Sask.

HULSON, OKMOND, SPICE AND SYMINGTON, barristers, solicitors, etc., 303-7 Merchants Bank Building, Winnipeg, Man.

PATENTS—EGERTON R. CASE, 36 TORONTO Street, Toronto. Canadian, foreign. Booklet free.

STOCKS AND BONDS

Build a Reserve Fund in First-class Securities For recommendations write F. M. BLACK & CO., FINANCIAL AGENTS 805 ELECTRIC BLY, CHAMBERS, WINNIPEG

DOMINION, PROVINCIAL, MUNICIPAL bonds. We will gladly furnish quotations and full information. Oldfield, Kirby and Gardner, 234 Portage Avenue, Winnipeg. Established 1881.

STOVES, ETC.

GREEN'S GREATER STOVE CO., 316 NOTRE Dame, Winnipeg. Used stoves and repairs for all makes of ranges for sale. 14-9

TAXIDERMIST

E. W. DABNEY, TAXIDERMIST, 290 EDMON- ton St., Winnipeg. We buy raw furs and game heads.

TOBACCO

CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO—"REGALIA" brand. Rouge, Havana, Connecticut, 50c. Spread Leaf, 55c.; Rouge, Quebec, Haubourg, 65c.; Queens, Parfum d'Italie, 75c.; Spread Leaf, 85c. per pound, postpaid. Richard and Bellevue Co. Ltd., Winnipeg. 17-6

WATCH REPAIRS

FLAXTONS LIMITED, MOOSE JAW, C.P.R. watch inspectors. Promptness and accuracy guaranteed. Mail watches for estimate by return.

PRODUCE

LIVE POULTRY AND POTATOES WANTED Hens, 6 lbs. and over, 20c; 5-6 lbs., 17c; 4-5 lbs., 15-16c. Broilers, 3 1/2 lbs. and over, 22-24c. Broilers, underweight, Highest Market Price. Turkeys, 8-13 lbs., 21-22c. All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue. Cates shipped on request. RELIABLE PRODUCE CO. 317 STELLA AVENUE, WINNIPEG, MAN.

News of Battle

Continued from Page 1

bill was never even finished in committee stages.

All told \$750,000 was voted for the Hudson Bay Railway. This amount is made up of three interim supply bills, each amounting to one-twelfth of total estimates. These were put through to keep the government services functioning during the months of April, May and June. All previous votes expire with the fiscal year on March 31, and if supply bill has not been put through, government must resort to these interim supply bills in order to carry on business of the country.

As a matter of fact a fourth supply bill was about to be put through when the axe of dissolution fell. The new government, however, has announced that only essential services are to be carried on, and Hudson Bay Railway is not classed as one of these.

There remains the Campbell Grain Bill. This measure, which would have the effect of turning country grain elevators into semi-public property, at the expense of the grain trade, and to the benefit of the wheat pools, was still under discussion in the Senate when the axe fell. What the result would have been it is hard to say, but it seems altogether impossible that the Senate, which is a house devoted to the perpetuation of minority rights, would ever pass such legislation except under most extraordinary circumstances. These circumstances were present in the last parliament. The Conservative majority in the Senate was willing to sell itself to aid the Conservative minority in the lower house in its battle for power. However, it is scarcely probable that either Liberals or Conservatives would father such a bill, if in a majority in the Commons.

Therefore this bill is another debit item to the account of the prime minister, who recommended immediate dissolution and the governor-general who granted it. That is, it is a debit item in the judgment of all those who believe that the bill would have been productive of good.

Taking broad lines, it is clear that in the present campaign Mr. Meighen will endeavor to arouse the strong moral sense of the electorate, and to convince them that Mr. King and his followers are unfit to rule. On the other hand Mr. King will declare that his adversary reached power either by giving advice which was not true and which he knew was not true, or by the favoritism of the representative of the crown. He will say that Mr. Meighen either assured Baron Byng that he could carry on in parliament, or that Baron Byng had no right to grant to Mr. Meighen what he had refused to Mr. King a few days before.

The fight is on. All the preliminary formalities have been completed. The Conservatives have duly announced that they are bound to win 26 seats in Quebec, and the Liberals have announced that they are positively certain of 30 seats in Ontario. There has never been an election in Canada since 1896 which was not featured by such statements.

The leaders are thumbing over blue books, constitutional histories, trade returns and all the other tomes so precious to these virtuosi of political blatancy.

Wood Goes to Orient

H. W. Wood, president of the United Farmers of Alberta, and president of the Alberta Wheat Pool, together with Geo. McIvor, western manager of the Central Wheat Pool, sailed from Vancouver on July 22, to investigate marketing conditions in China and Japan. After their visit to the Orient, Mr. Wood goes to Australia, to look into the wheat pool situation there and also in New Zealand. Geo. W. Robertson, secretary of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, will go a month later to Australia and join Mr. Wood. C. H. Burnell, president of the Manitoba Wheat Pool was unable to go with Mr. Wood or Mr. Robertson, but possibly may sail on September 22, and visit Australia and New Zealand.

Alberta Elevator Arrangement

The United Grain Growers Limited will, this coming year, handle Alberta pool grain through its elevators in Alberta and its terminal elevators at Port Arthur, Fort William and Vancouver, along the lines recently agreed upon with the Alberta pool when a joint operating company for all pool and U.G.G. elevators in Alberta was in contemplation. Some time ago it was announced from Calgary, in a joint statement issued by the boards of United Grain Growers Limited and the Alberta pool, that the negotiations between the company and the pool had been carried to the point where there was complete agreement as to the terms and conditions of the arrangement, but that negotiations had broken down on the one question of who should be manager of the joint operating company which was to be formed, and which was to be carried on by a board of eight members, four of whom were to come from the pool board, and four from the board of United Grain Growers Limited. The statement issued went on to say:

Relations Continue Harmonious

"The relationship between the company and the Alberta pool has always been of the most harmonious kind since the pool was organized three years ago, and it was the unanimous opinion of both the pool and the United Grain Growers' boards that there was not only no reason why this should not continue in the future, but that it was highly desirable that it should continue."

T. A. Crerar, president of United Grain Growers Limited, in confirming the fact that United Grain Growers Limited, in the operation of its terminal elevators and its country elevators in Alberta, would carry out the principles that had been agreed upon made the following statement on July 26:

"The U.G.G. board have decided that the principles of handling Alberta pool grain as laid down in the agreed arrangement should be put in force from September 1, 1926, in the U.G.G. elevators in Alberta and its terminal elevators at Port Arthur, Fort William and Vancouver. The plan which had been worked out and agreed upon between the boards of the Alberta Pool and of United Grain Growers, was in accordance with the resolution passed by the delegates at the last annual meeting of the company and the U.G.G. board consequently felt that although joint operation of elevators was not to be put into practice, they should, as far as possible, give effect to the principles for handling grain suggested in the resolution.

"This means that accounting records are to be kept for Alberta elevators so that after operating expenses, taxes, insurance, depreciation, repairs and rental at the rate of 6 per cent. on the appraised value of the elevators have been provided for, the net revenue from operation will be established. If the revenue from all sources exceeds the expenses, the surplus per bushel will be ascertained, and will be paid back to the Alberta pool on the total number of bushels of pool grain handled.

Terminal Elevator Arrangements

"The terminal elevator arrangement which had been agreed upon, and which will also be carried out, provides that all westbound Alberta pool grain will be sent to whatever western terminals are designated by the Alberta pool. On eastbound pool grain originating in the company's Alberta elevators and passing through U.G.G. terminals at Port Arthur and Fort William, the terminal profits will be paid back to the Alberta pool.

"Thus all the principles of the proposed arrangement except joint management upon which the company and the pool had reached complete agreement will be carried out with respect to the operation of U.G.G. terminal elevators and elevators in Alberta by the company.

"The board of the Alberta pool has been advised of the company's intentions with respect to the handling of Alberta pool grain."

Market News and Notes

The Western Wheat Crop

On July 12, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics issued its first estimate of the grain crop of the present year. The report was based on prospects as at June 30. For the prairie provinces the estimated wheat yield was given as 327,226,000 bushels, from 21,519,700 acres. The acreage in 1925 was 20,942,590. The estimate of the grain trade, based on deliveries made up to a short time ago, indicate that last year's harvest yielded in the neighborhood of 400,000,000 bushels. It was felt in trade circles that the estimate of the bureau of 327,226,000 bushels was too conservative. Since June 30, however, considerable damage has been done to the wheat crop in some sections by hot, dry winds. This is especially true in along the Goose Lake line, though the damage was checked by the fairly general rains about the middle of the month. At time of writing, July 27, considerable anxiety is developing on account of the need of rain. The next two weeks will be the most critical of the season as the wheat is all headed out and in the flowering or milk stage, and the weather of the immediate future will have a very great effect both on the quantity and quality of the grain. With good rains the crop, though it cannot be a bumper one, will, over the most of the prairies be a good average one.

Prices have been very sensitive to weather conditions from day to day. Following the publication of the bureau of statistics estimate, the price rose rapidly. Then as the sentiment that it had been too conservative spread declines were registered. The first of this week reports that rain was needed caused a stiffening of prices. Whatever happens from now till the binders start the indications are that this year's crop will find a strong market.

U.L.G. Declare Patronage Dividend

A patronage dividend of 2 per cent. has been declared by the United Livestock Growers Limited, on the value of all cattle marketed through the pool during the year ending June 30. The total amount of the dividend is \$34,315.43, and checks have been sent to nearly 9,000 shippers who marketed through the pool. The dividend is on the same basis as that paid last year and amounts to a little more than \$19 a car load of cattle marketed. The annual dividends paid represent only a part of the benefit derived by producers through this method of marketing as the pool has been a strong factor on the market, and in addition, has improved the distribution of western livestock and secured larger outlets for western cattle. There have been many occasions on which it could confidently be stated that prices were higher than they would have been had the pool not been in existence.

Wheat Pool's Payment

On July 25, A. J. McPhail, president of the Canadian Wheat Producers Limited, made the following statement:

"A second interim payment of 20 cents per bushel on wheat is being mailed today from the three provincial pool offices. The payment will apply on all grades of wheat with the exception of a small amount of mixed grain.

"Approximately \$37,000,000 will be distributed to pool members in Alberta, Manitoba and Saskatchewan in connection with this payment.

"The final payment on coarse grains, it is anticipated, will be made in the near future. The final wheat payment will be made some time later in the season."

George W. Robertson, secretary of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool, stated that Saskatchewan's share in the second interim payment, being distributed, would amount to over \$26,000,000.

Since August 1, 1925, 18,000 shareholders have been added to the membership, involving an increase of 2,171,000

wheat acres. The pool now has a membership of 73,661 and controls a wheat acreage of 9,749,850 in this province.

Corn Belt Pig Survey

A pig survey covering 11 corn belt states shows that the number of sows farrowed in the spring of this year was 3.5 per cent. larger than in the spring of 1925. The number of pigs saved was 1 per cent. smaller this spring than last. The number of sows bred or to be bred for fall farrowing is reported as 36.4 per cent. larger than the number that farrowed in the fall of 1925. An actual increase of 25 per cent. in the number of fall farrowings does not seem unlikely. In actual numbers this would mean an increase of about 700,000 sows farrowing, and an increase of between 3,500,000 and 4,000,000 pigs saved in the corn belt.

Argentine Meat Trade

In the British House of Commons, on July 19, it was stated that 250 head of Argentine cattle had been slaughtered at Zeebrugge and offered for sale in the London market the next day at prices considerably under those charged for home raised meat. The minister of agriculture explained that the shipment had been made from Argentina before the embargo on carcasses from the continent had been imposed as a result of foot and mouth disease there. Any further shipments would, he said, be in violation of the regulations.

WINNIPEG GRAIN MARKET
Cash quotations at close of Market July 26

Wheat	Flax
1 Nor.....160	1 N.W.C.....219½
2 Nor.....155½	2 C.W.....215½
3 Nor.....149	3 C.W.....199½
4.....141½	Rejected.....189½
5.....129½	
6.....113½	2 C.W.....106½
Feed.....93	
1 Red Durum.....128	
2 Red Durum.....126½	
	Rye
	2 C.W.....106½
	Futures
	July wheat.....157½
	Oct. wheat.....145½
	Dec. wheat.....143
	July oats.....50½
	Oct. oats.....50½
	Dec. oats.....49½
	July barley.....63½
	Oct. barley.....64½
	July flax.....219½
	Oct. flax.....224
	Dec. flax.....223
	July rye.....106½
	Oct. rye.....109½
	Dec. rye.....110

Oats

2 C.W.....51½
3 C.W.....47½
Ex. 1 feed.....47½
1 Feed.....45½
2 Feed.....42½

Barley

3 C.W.....63½
4 C.W.....62½
Rejected.....61
Feed.....60

LIVESTOCK QUOTATIONS

	Winnipeg July 26	Calgary July 26
Steers:		
Choice.....	\$6.75-7.00	\$6.00-6.25
Fair to good.....	6.00-6.50	5.25-5.85
Medium.....	5.25-5.75	4.00-5.50
Common.....	4.50-5.00	4.00-5.00
Choice feeders.....	5.00-5.50	5.00-5.50
Fair to good.....	3.75-4.75	3.75-4.25
Choice stockers.....	4.50-5.00	4.00-4.35
Fair to good.....	3.00-4.25	3.50-3.85
Heifers:		
Choice butcher.....	6.25-6.75	5.00-5.50
Fair to good.....	4.75-6.00	4.00-4.70
Choice stockers.....	4.00-4.50	3.00-3.25
Fair to good.....	2.75-3.75	2.50-2.75
Cows:		
Choice butcher.....	4.25-4.50	4.00-4.25
Fair to good.....	3.75-4.00	3.50-3.85
Canners and cutters.....	1.50-2.50	1.75-2.50
Calves:		
Choice.....	7.00-8.00	7.00-7.50
Good.....	5.50-6.00	6.00-6.50
Common.....	3.00-5.00	3.00-5.00
Sheep:		
Fair to good.....	6.00-9.00	7.00-10.00
Lambs:		
Spring.....	14.00-14.50	11.00-13.00
Hogs:		
Selects.....	\$14.37½	
Thick smooths.....	13.25	
Heavies.....	12.25	
Lights.....	14.50	

LIVERPOOL PRICES

The Liverpool closing wheat prices on Monday, July 26, were: July, \$1.72½; October, \$1.59½.

CHINA

JAPAN

GERMANY

UNITED STATES

NETHERLANDS

BELGIUM

ITALY

NORWAY

FRANCE

IRISH FREE STATE

SWEDEN

OTHER COUNTRIES

Where Canada's Export Wheat and Flour Goes

Over 60 countries are listed in the monthly reports of the Trade of Canada as taking wheat and wheat flour from Canada and there is still left a division headed "other countries" to accommodate those countries which are not listed separately. The chart shows the amount taken by 11 of our most important customers. It is based on exports for the fiscal year ending March 31 last. A barrel of flour is taken as the equivalent of four and a half bushels of wheat. By far the larger part is taken by Great Britain. During the year she took nearly 200,000,000 bushels (wheat and flour). China came next, taking over 12,000,000 bushels, followed by Japan, which took only slightly less. Germany took well over 11,000,000 bushels, United States over 9,000,000 bushels with the Netherlands, Belgium and Italy next in importance. The total exports for the year were, wheat, 249,583,470 bushels valued at \$364,201,388, and flour, 10,084,974 barrels, valued at \$69,687,598.

Carry it
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Keeps teeth
clean, breath sweet,
appetite keen and
digestion good.

Great after
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Spearmint
Doublemint
Juicy Fruit
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After Every Meal

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There is no entry fee and no expense to exhibitors except the usual charges at open markets for freight, yardage, etc.

SEPTEMBER 30 AND OCTOBER 1

At the conclusion of the Show an Auction Sale will be conducted by the Hon. T. C. Norris.

Ask your local Livestock Branch for information regarding free transportation and expenses to purchasers, provided in the recently-adopted Feeder Purchase Policy of the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

WINNIPEG LIVESTOCK EXCHANGE
R. JAMES SPEERS, MANAGER. 402 SCOTT BLOCK, WINNIPEG.

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LIVE POULTRY, EGGS AND POTATOES WANTED

Hens, 6 lbs. and over.....	20-21c	Broilers, 3½ lbs. and over.....	23-25c
Hens, 5-6 lbs.....	17-18c	Broilers, underweight.....	Highest Market Price
Hens, 4-5 lbs.....	15-16c	Turkeys, 8-13 lbs.....	21-23c

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg, guaranteed until next issue. Crates shipped on request.

97 AIKINS STREET ROYAL PRODUCE CO. WINNIPEG, MAN.

Live Poultry Wanted

HENS 6 lbs. and over, fat, 20-21c; 5-6 lbs., 17-18c; 4-5 lbs., 14-15c

Turkeys, 10-13 lbs., 22-24c

Broilers—We are paying Highest Market Price

Prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Crates on request.

Phone J5238.

PREMIER PRODUCE CO.
124 ROBINSON STREET, WINNIPEG

Live Poultry WANTED

Broilers—Owing to unsettled market we cannot quote a definite price, but we always pay the Highest Market Price.

Fowl, over 6 lbs., 20c; 5-6 lbs., 17-18c; 4-5 lbs., 14-15c

Young Roosters, in good condition.....15c

Old Roosters.....9c

Turkeys, Old Toms.....18-20c

Turkey Hens, 9 lbs. and over, good condition.....22c

All prices f.o.b. Winnipeg. Prompt payments.

Standard Produce Co.
45 CHARLES ST., WINNIPEG, MAN.

LIVE POULTRY WANTED

Hens, over 6 lbs., extra fat, 21c; over 5 lbs., 18c; 4-5 lbs., 15c; under 4 lbs., in good condition.....13c

Broilers.....Best Market Price

Turkeys.....17-19c

Ducklings.....Best Market Price

Roosters.....10c

All prices live weight, f.o.b. Winnipeg

GOLDEN STAR FRUIT AND PRODUCE CO.
Licensed and Bonded
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Cuticura Heals Eczema on Head Arms and Legs

"When baby was two months old a slight touch of eczema broke out on her head, face, arms and legs. It turned to weeping eczema and formed blisters, which broke and the eruptions scaled over. It was very itchy causing loss of sleep and she was very irritable. Her face was disfigured. The trouble lasted eighteen months.

"I tried different remedies but with no results. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and in about six weeks I could see an improvement. I continued the treatment and after using for several months she was healed." (Signed) Mrs. F. Angerman, 9425-122nd Ave., Edmonton, Alberta, Nov. 3, 1925.

These fragrant emollients are all you need for all toilet purposes. Soap to cleanse and purify, Ointment to soothe and heal, Talcum to powder and sweeten.

Sample Each Free by Mail. Address 'Canadian Depot: "Stenhouse, Ltd., Montreal." Price, Soap 25c. Ointment 25 and 50c. Talcum 25c. Cuticura Shaving Stick 25c.

FRECKLES



OTHINE Removes This Ugly Mask

There's no longer the slightest need of feeling ashamed of your freckles, as Othine—double strength—is guaranteed to remove these homely spots.

Simply get an ounce of Othine from any drug or department store and apply a little of it night and morning and you should see that even the worst freckles have begun to disappear, while the lighter ones have vanished entirely. It is seldom that more than an ounce is needed to completely clear the skin and gain a beautiful complexion.

Be sure to ask for double strength Othine, as this is sold under guarantee of money back if it fails to remove your freckles.

GALLSTONES

Stomach and Liver trouble easily relieved by "Hexophen Capsules" and all symptoms banished, such as bowel trouble, colic, pains in sides or back, indigestion, gas, jaundice, dyspepsia, heartburn, piles or signs of appendicitis. "Hexophen Capsules" have stood the test and have relieved many sufferers after all other means have failed. No matter what you have tried without success, if you really wish to end these troubles, write today for full particulars and testimonials of this reliable remedy.

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Box 203A WINDSOR, ONT.

Guide Pamphlet Service

Here is a splendid opportunity to secure some useful information concerning cookery, nutrition, home decoration, painting, varnishing, etc. The Guide has compiled a list of booklets distributed by well known manufacturers, who send them either free of cost or for the mere cost of mailing. These pamphlets are full of good ideas, and most of them are attractively illustrated as well. If you wish to take advantage of this service, write for the list so that you may select the booklets in which you are especially interested. With your letter enclose a stamped, addressed envelope for reply. Address: Pamphlet Service, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.



Knowitall's Wheat Lengthener and Strengtheners

That famous Frenchman, Emile Coue, has passed on, but thousands of his devotees daily repeat his famous formula: "Every day and in every way I am getting better and better." Thus they delay following him by following his advice. Mr. C. I. Knowitall, having demonstrated the power of suggestion in shaping his own marvelously successful career, believes that the same psychological principle can be applied not only to the lower animals but even to the vegetable kingdom. He realizes, however, that it would be an economic impossibility, owing to high wages and the scarcity of good voices, for each farmer to engage a hired man to repeat the necessary suggestive formula to his growing crops. He has, therefore, made his theory applicable by utilizing that modern wonder, the radio. From a central broadcasting station the formula will be repeated in stentorian tones. The farmer will install a receiving set at his house and string wires to loud-speakers located at strategic points over his farm. Day and night throughout the growing season, the crops will receive the stimulus of the constantly-repeated formula. Experimental data now being compiled indicate that the yields will be materially increased by this simple device, and that another milestone in agricultural progress will be passed and left receding in the distance.

SCREENINGS

The teacher was trying to convey an idea of devotion to the members of her class. "Now, suppose," she said, "a man working along the river suddenly fell in. He could not swim and would be in danger of drowning. Picture the scene—the man's sudden fall, the cry for help. His wife knows his peril, and, hearing his summons, rushes to the bank. Now, who can tell me why she does?"

Bright Youth: "Why, to draw the insurance money."

Sandy: "Hoot, mon! If I should geev ye \$50,000, what would ye do?"
McDougal: "I would count it."

Jus' Keep th' Stamp

Mr. Editor: Here is some verse—

Jus' keep th' stamp;
It might be better, might be worse—
Jus' keep th' stamp.
And since the stamp is yours now, pray,
You cannot turn the verse away.
Accepted, did I hear you say?
Jus' keep th' stamp.

"John," asked the nagging wife as the bed-time hour approached, "is everything shut up for the night?"
"That depends on you," growled Mr. Henpeck; "everything else is."

Young Man—"So Miss Ethel is your oldest sister? Who comes after her?"
Small Boy—"Nobody ain't come yet; but Pa says the first fellow that comes can have her."

Maid—"No ma'am, Mrs. Hughes is out."

Visitor—"How fortunate! When I saw her peeping through the curtains as I came up the path I was so afraid she would be in."

Tommy had sprained his wrist and didn't want to go to school.

"But your wrist is nicely bandaged," urged his mother. "It won't prevent you from attending classes."

Still the boy held back. Dad took a hand at this point.

"Now speak up, son," commanded his father. "Let's have the real reason. Why don't you want to go to school with a sprained wrist?"

"Too many boys owe me a licking."

"They tell me you have a model husband, Mrs. Hicks."

"Yus, sir, but 'e ain't a workin' model."

Joe: "I sent a dollar to a firm for a cure for my horse that slobbers."

Bill: "What did you get?"

Joe: "A slip of paper on which was written: 'Teach him to spit.'"

The farmer pleads no EZ life

The CD sows will rot.

And when at EV rests from strife

His bones all AK lot.

Doctor—"My friend, you are suffering from a chronic complaint."

Patient—"I know it, but please, lower your voice; she's in the next room."

"Robinson Crusoe's gun" has fetched \$1,250 at a London auction. Since collectors fall for that sort of thing, how about auctioning off (1) original looking-glass used by Alice in Wonderland; (2) genuine cheeses manufactured by the Swiss Family Robinson; (3) hypodermic set used by Sherlock Holmes, and till lately in the possession of the family of Dr. Watson; (4) wooden leg, the identical wooden leg worn by Long John Silver in "Treasure Island"?

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Will stand more frost, pump easier, last longer, cost less than any pump made. A full line of Gasoline Engines, Windmills, Water Tanks, etc., kept in stock. Write for catalog G.

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RUN DOWN MEN NERVOUS MEN THIN MEN

Don't Miss This

You're behind the times if you don't know that Cod Liver Extract is one of the greatest flesh producers in the world.

Because it contains more vitalizing vitamins than any food you can get.

You'll be glad to know that McCoy's Cod Liver Extract Tablets come in sugar coated form now, so if you really want to put 10 or 20 pounds of solid, healthy flesh on your bones and feel well and strong and have a complexion that people will admire—ask any druggist for a box of McCoy's Cod Liver Extract Tablets.

Only 60 cents for 60 tablets and if you don't gain five pounds in 30 days your druggist is authorized to hand you back the money you paid for them.

It isn't anything unusual for a person to gain 10 pounds in 30 days, and for old people with feebleness overtaking them they work wonders.

CANCER FREE BOOK SENT ON REQUEST

Tells cause of cancer and what to do for pain, bleeding, odor, etc. Write for it today, mentioning this paper. Address: Indianapolis Cancer Hospital, Indianapolis, Ind.